Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 16 SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1916 NEW ENGLAND EDITION

NORWAY GRANTS LAST PRIVILEGE

Storthing Amends State Laws So That Women May Be Chosen Councillors of State

The Norwegian Parliament, or Storthing, on April 8, agreed by 91 votes to 14 to an amendment of the fundamental laws enabling women to be appointed members of the Norwegian Council of State.

The women of Norway were given full suffrage in 1914, by the Storthing's change in the constitution. They were permitted to hold all offices, even that of member of the Storthing, but were barred from the Council of State until the action last week.

The Council of State is associated with the King, in whom is vested supreme executive authority. As the King cannot be impeached or censured, much responsibility rests on the Council, which includes a premier, or minister of State, and at least seven other members, all of whom are appointed by the crown. Although regularly all ministers of the Council are members of the Storthing the King has the right to appoint, for special reasons, members who have no legislative seats. Present members of the Council are ministers of State, foreign affairs, justice, worship and instruction, agriculture, labor, finance, defense, and commerce, navigation and industry.

SENATORS FAVOR KEATING BILL

Committee Reports Out Bill Barring Products of Child Labor from Interstate Commerce

The Senate committee on education and labor ordered, by a vote of 6 to 5, a favorable report upon the Keating-Owen bill barring products of child labor from interstate commerce last week.

The senators voting against this action were Oliver, of Pennsylvania; Brandegee, of Connecticut, and Lippitt, of Rhode Island, Republicans, and Underwood, of Alabama, and Smith, of Georgia, Democrats.

These five wanted the bill referred to the judiciary committee under the pretense that they are doubtful of its constitutionality. They will renew their fight in the Senate.

All five men are said to be opposed to equal suffrage.

CALIFORNIA JUDGE SHOWS CHIVALRY

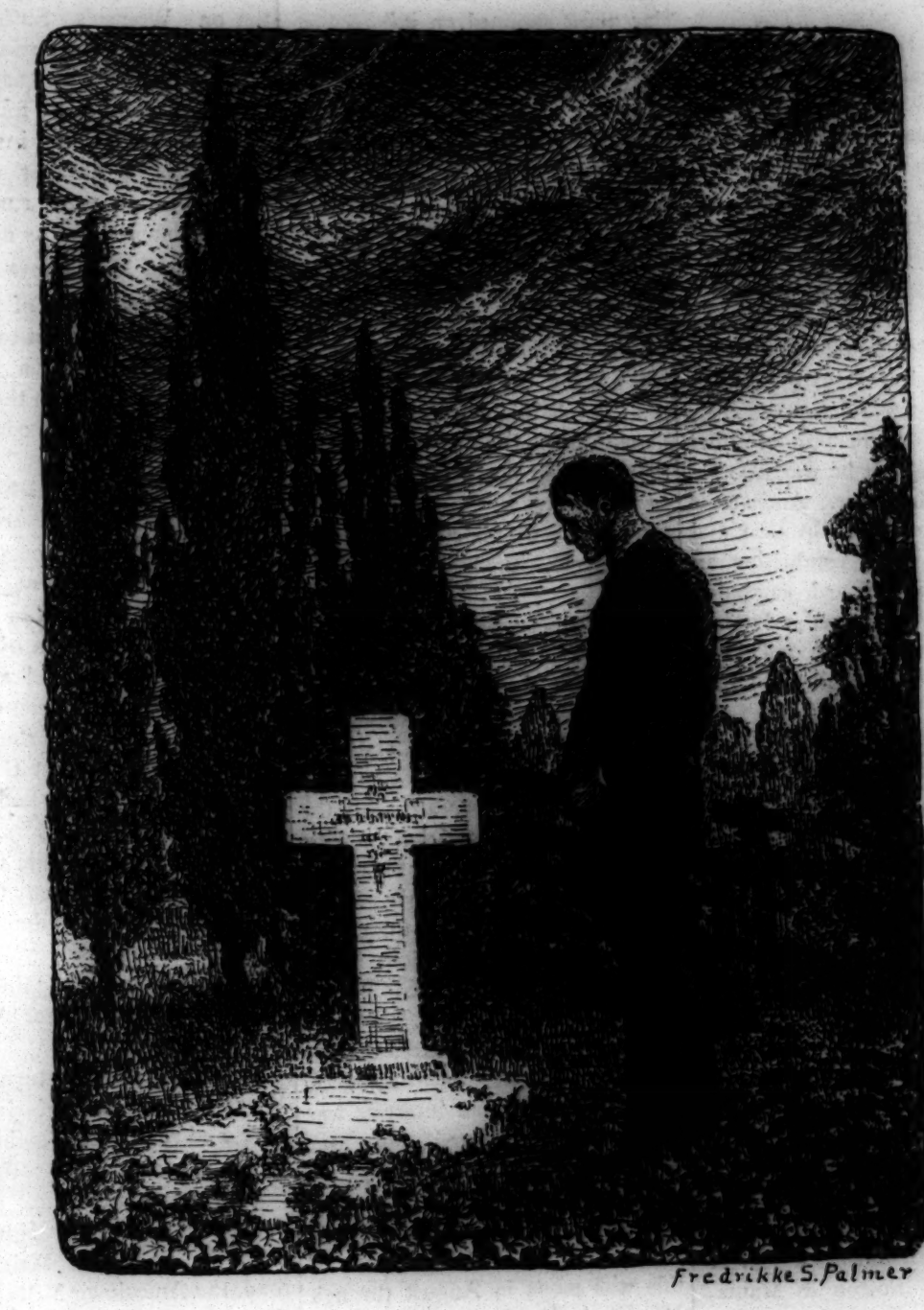
Grants Laundry Worker $4,000 Damages for Hand Crushed in Mangle and Explains Decision

Maud Guyer of Los Angeles has won in her suit for $4,000 damages for the loss of her hand crushed in a laundry mangle. The laundry company appealed the case on the ground that the girl was of age and was intelligent enough to be careful in handling a machine not provided with the ordinary guard.

Justice Henshaw of the State Supreme Court upheld the decision of the lower court to grant damages. In speaking of the case, he said: "A girl of 19 is still in her youth. Youth is ever the time of heedlessness, of impulsiveness and of forgetfulness. Lacking power of continuous application and concentration, youth will, on the other hand, concentrate its thoughts for a brief time, and to its peril, upon one matter, to the exclusion of all else. Employers of youth must guard youth against its own inevitable shortcomings."

Who says equal suffrage kills sentiment and chivalry? Is there any laundry worker but would prefer this judge's attitude to the boasted street-car and pedestal chivalry much talked of in States where women do not vote?

What Have I Done for Womankind?



To His Mother

A Poem by John Masefield in "Salt Water Ballads" (Macmillan Company)

IN the dark womb where I began
My mother's life made me a man.
Through all the months of human birth
Her beauty fed my common earth.
I cannot see, nor breathe, nor stir,
But through the death of some of her.

Down in the darkness of the grave
She cannot see the life she gave.
For all her love, she cannot tell
Whether I use it ill or well,
Nor knock at dusty doors to find
Her beauty dusty in the mind.

If the grave's gates could be undone,
She would not know her little son,
I am so grown. If we should meet
She would pass by me in the street,
Unless my soul's face let her see
My sense of what she did for me.

What have I done to keep in mind
My debt to her and womankind?
What woman's happier life repays
Her for those months of wretched days?
For all my mouthless body leeched
Ere birth's releasing hell was reached?

What have I done, or tried, or said
In thanks to that dear woman dead?
Men triumph over women still,
Men trample women's rights at will,
And man's lust roves the world untamed.

* * * * *

O grave, keep shut lest I be shamed!

WOMEN USE VOTE IN IOWA ELECTION

Sheldon Sees That They Want Ballot and Will Not Use It Carelessly

Five hundred and seven women of Sheldon, Iowa, voted on issuing a bond to build a school house and 82 women and 161 men voted against it. The election showed that the women did not necessarily vote as their husbands did, and it showed that Iowa women will vote if given an opportunity and that they vote for the best interest of the community.

The local suffrage organization worked all day at the polls sending out autos after women voters and never letting up until the polls were closed.

As a stockholder, a woman may vote upon a railroad from one end of the country to the other. But if she sells her stock and buys a house with the money, she has no voice in the laying out of the road before her door, which her house is taxed to keep and pay for. Why, in the name of good sense, if a responsible human being may vote upon specific industrial projects, may she not vote upon the industrial regulation of the State?
—George William Curtis.

NEW YORK SENATE PASSES 33 TO 10

Amendment Is Again Through Legislature, Only Five Months After Referendum of Fall

The New York Senate, by a vote of 33 to 10, passed the Whitney-Brereton resolution for the submission of the suffrage amendment April 10. Equal suffrage has proved of such vitality in New York that five months after the November election it has passed both Houses of the Legislature by an overwhelming vote and in spite of the opposition of the leaders. The amendment must pass next year's Legislature before going to the voters in 1917.

A test vote came in the Senate last week, when the measure was advanced to final passage, 29 to 13, and a hampering amendment was defeated 30 to 11. The resolution was bitterly attacked by Majority Leader Brown and Senator Sage.

"I knew when I voted for the referendum the last time that it would be beaten, but I thought the defeat would put an end to this senseless agitation. I see now I was wrong and I will not repeat the offense," said Senator Sage.

"I may be called old-fashioned," said Senator Brown. "I am old-fashioned. I love, honor and respect woman. I recognize her in many ways as the superior of man. She peoples the earth with men, the heavens with stars, and the sea with living things. I rec-

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CHICAGO ELECTS GOOD ALDERMEN

Women Voters Send Out Clarion Call to Carry Out Work of Dr. Sachs

The election in Chicago last week was a contest between the Municipal Voters' League, which has fought for good government in Chicago for twenty years, and Mayor Thompson, who was working for the continuation of the spoils system at city hall and wanted aldermen who would do his bidding. The result was a victory for the Municipal Voters' League.

Just before the election the Woman's City Club issued a stirring appeal to the women voters on the matter of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, the political jeojardizing of which had resulted in the suicide of its head, Dr. Theodore Sachs.

"The death of Dr. Theodore Sachs comes at this time as a clarion call to the women of Chicago," declared the Woman's City Club. "Politicians agree that

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Railroad Worked Beneath While Antis Worked Above

Public Service Commission Reveals How New Hampshire Corporation Combined with Liquor Men and Paid Thousands to Men Who Beat Suffrage, While Minnie Bronson and Mrs. A. J. George Were Only Apparent Opponents

The tactics of those secret and elusive forces that work underground in every campaign against the enfranchisement of women have been exposed as never before by the recent report of the Public Service Commission of New Hampshire. An investigation, which was not asked for by suffragists and which did not ostensibly have anything to do with suffrage, has, almost unwittingly, turned up a full furrow of evidence in the trail of the "spoilers" that are keeping justice from the women of this country.

A more complete analysis of the facts in this report than was possible in last week's Woman's Journal reveals a story that is fraught with significance for women in every State in the nation. The same general influences which worked against suffrage in New Hampshire are working in the same way even now in Iowa, West Virginia and South Dakota and at the Capitol in Washington, and they are being cloaked in the same way by a small group of women anti-suffrage lecturers.

To understand the situation a short review must be made of the conditions in New Hampshire in 1912 at the time covered by the report.

Delegates Broke Pledges

The Granite State was then being hailed as a regenerated commonwealth with progressive tendencies. The Boston & Maine Railroad, which had held the State in thrall almost since its entrance within its borders, had been defeated in a clean cut fight in 1910, and its new president, Mr. Mellen, was being quoted throughout the State to the effect that the railroad would no longer "interfere in any way with the election of members of the Legislature, or of other public officers." A young progressive was sitting in the Governor's chair, and there was good reason to believe that the constitutional convention, which can be held only every seven years, would be favorable to the question of equal suffrage. A large number of the most prominent men of all political parties were known to be suffragists. Suffrage sentiment grew throughout the State by leaps and bounds, with Dr. Shaw and a group of other able speakers advocating it. Apparently the only opposition was that being conducted by Miss Minnie Bronson and Mrs. A. J. George and a few leagues of women opposed which they formed. A majority of the delegates to the convention pledged themselves to vote for the suffrage amendment. When the convention met, however, it voted suffrage down 208 to 149. Suffrage leaders said that they had been opposed by a combination of the "interests." This was indignantly denied by the anti-suffragists, and there was no definite proof. Suffragists turned to other campaigns, and the defeat in New Hampshire was soon overshadowed with the news of victories in Kansas, Oregon and Arizona.

The Public Service Commission of New Hampshire, however, in investigating the political activities of the Boston & Maine Railroad, principally with regard to its campaign against the Grand Trunk, has revealed how the Boston & Maine defeated equal suffrage in 1912.

How the Two Hands Worked

The methods of conducting two campaigns—one open and the other underhanded—are clearly disclosed in the report. At the very time that the Boston & Maine was working openly and above-board to defeat the Grand Trunk, it was also working secretly with corrupt and under-hand methods through "Ben" Kimball, its discredited former political leader. So thoroughly were the two "hands" of the campaigns distinguished that in one instance the Commission found where a man received a salary from the Boston & Maine proper and another from Mr. Kimball's agent without either hand knowing that he was also being paid by the other. And at the very time that Miss Bronson and Mrs. George were conducting an open and above-board campaign against suffrage, a secret and nefarious one was waged up and down the State by the railroad-liquor combination.

In the railroad's open campaign nothing was attacked except the Grand Trunk, and in Miss Bronson's campaign nothing was attacked except suffrage, but in the secret campaign, the "interests" fought not only the opposing railroad, and prohibition measures, but equal suffrage, the initiative and referendum and taxation proposals.

"In a general way, only, can it be known what was done," says the report. "No records were kept of details, and the memory of those who knew at the time for what purposes the money was spent was very poor indeed."

When Mr. Kimball, as president of the Boston & Maine's leased line, the Concord and Montreal, took up the campaign, his first act was to engage Edwin G. Eastman of Exeter, who for fifteen years had been Attorney General of New Hampshire, to take care of the eastern part of the State. On March 29, 1912, Mr. Kimball paid him a retainer of $3,000. On the witness stand Mr. Eastman testified that his services terminated in August, 1912, and for these he was paid an additional $3,668.76. While receiving such pay from Mr. Kimball, Mr. Eastman served as a delegate to the constitutional convention and received pay from the State. It was Mr. Eastman who led the fight against the suffrage amendment in June, 1912, on the floor of the constitutional convention.

To look after the western part of the State Mr. Kimball engaged George A. Weston, a lobbyist of Bellows Falls, Vt., giving him a retainer of $500. Mr. Weston made what the Commission calls the "remarkable condition" that he should not be required to keep any account of his time or expenditures.

His employment started in April, 1912, and he testified with regard to his activities that he did not carry "a banner or brass band."

Liquor Attorney Engaged

"In May, Weston employed George H. Steele of Manchester to assist him," says the report. "Steele was at that time, and is now, the secretary of the New Hampshire State Association of Licenses, and has for several sessions past represented the liquor interests before the Legislature. . . . When Mr. Weston employed him he specified that Mr. Steele should not be required to keep any account of his expenditures or his services."

Steele was paid between $6,000 and $7,000 during the year. He declared on the stand that he was careful to conceal the fact that he was in the employment of the railroad because anything he might "say or write would be more effective if it did not have the dollar mark stamped on it."

"In contrasting the amounts and methods of payment made by Mr. Kimball to Mr. Weston, and by Mr. Weston to Mr. Steele," says the report, "Mr. Weston said in his testimony that 'I gave him (meaning Steele) what I thought he was entitled to, and Mr. Kimball gave me what I asked for. I did with Mr. Steele, with the exception of the demand of payment, what Mr. Kimball did with me. I told him what I wanted done, and I paid him what I thought was proper compensation for what he did.' But Mr. Weston was unable to remember anything that Steele ever told him he had done."

It transpired during the evidence that Steele, before making an alliance with the Boston & Maine, had approached the attorney for the Grand Trunk, Mr. Jackson, "with the suggestion that the Grand Trunk co-operate with the liquor dealers' association in their fight, and upon having his suggestion turned down Mr. Steele said in substance that if the Grand Trunk did not wish to join forces with the liquor interests there were others who would."

The commission declares that an alliance between the Boston & Maine and the liquor interests was not only contemplated but was actually consummated.

Mr. Weston was paid $27,015.75 in addition to his retainer. The payment of more than $12,000 of this was made in August through Mr. Kimball and was done in such a manner as to violate the federal law in three different ways, in an effort to cover the trail.

Billings Kept Accounts

Mr. Kimball did not pay out all his money to attorneys, however. He formed what he called a Publicity Bureau, with Warren T. Billings, editor of a Dover newspaper, at its head and with three assistants. It was through Mr Billings that the Commission first found the actual trail of the interests' anti-suffrage campaign. All of the others took particular care not to itemize their expenditures in any way and their memory proved poor on the stand. Apparently from force of habit, however, Mr. Billings went into more detail, and it is on this account that the Commission finds his case significant.

The important thing is not the amount of money paid to or by Mr. Billings; for he was a minor employee and received only $65 a week in comparison with the $6,600 paid Eastman and the $27,000 paid Weston. But, as the report points out, "It is fair to conclude that the expenses incurred by other representatives of the Concord & Montreal, to an extent, at least, were incurred for purposes similar to those expended by Mr. Billings. His account throws a strong light upon the character of the work done.

"To give an idea of what his expenditures were and for what purposes they were made, we here quote a few of them. April 23, 24, 25, expenses on Taft matter in Dover, $20. Billings says that he was a Taft delegate to the State Convention, and he assumed that this $20 was expended to get Taft delegates. April 29, night before convention expenses, $2. This refers to the Republican State Convention. May 14, Democratic Convention expenses, 75c. This refers to the Democratic State Convention. June 14, auto 4 hours, in Rochester, Somersworth and Barrington, on Initiative and Women's Suffrage, $8. June 18, expenses at Rochester, Somersworth and Milton on Women's Suffrage, $1. June 22, expenses during Constitutional Convention, $3.25."

The Commission found that Billings paid for the insertion of articles in a number of newspapers, which were run, not as advertisements, but as news.

Railroad Men Show Hand

One of the results of this campaign was the election to the constitutional convention of men who were ready to do the bidding of the interests. The commission says:

"The extent to which employment by or official connection with the railroad necessarily influences the judgment is illustrated by the fact that in the Constitutional Convention of 1912, of ten regularly retained attorneys and twelve leased line directors who were members of the convention, all voted against the initiative and referendum, and all, except two of the directors, against women's suffrage, while the principal speakers against the proposed taxation amendment were railroad attorneys."

The chief speaker against woman suffrage was former Attorney General Eastman.

It is interesting to turn to The Woman's Journal of June 29, 1912, and read the following:

"It is reported that the main forces opposing the suffrage amendment in New Hampshire were the Boston & Maine Railroad, the Amoskeag Mills and the Portsmouth brewery. The Constitutional Convention was strongly for Taft, and though the suffrage associations are non-partisan, Roosevelt's coming out for suffrage was used as an argument against it. The most powerful corporations in New Hampshire are said to have had a strong lobby at work against woman suffrage long before the discussion and vote. If all the delegates who had promised to vote for it had kept their word it would have carried, but many were won over by the 'Interests.'"

In every campaign that has been conducted against equal suffrage the hand of the liquor interests has been visible. They have shown themselves willing to join forces with any corporation or big business that will aid them in furthering their designs. They were equally willing in New Hampshire to join the Boston & Maine or the Grand Trunk. If there is no corporation ready to work with them, they will work alone. The only certain thing is that they will be found carrying on, stealthily, under the surface, their vicious enterprise, wherever there is a suffrage campaign. If it were not for this fact, women would now have the ballot in Michigan, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Ohio, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and probably New York and Massachusetts.

The justice and the value of equal suffrage have been clearly demonstrated to this country. The only question that is before the voters of Iowa, South Dakota, and West Virginia, and that will be before the delegates to the Republican and Democratic national conventions, is: How long will the liquor interests be allowed to keep justice from the women of this country?

Henry Bailey Stevens.

Reports and Orders of the Public Service Commission of the State of New Hampshire, Vol. V, No. 13, March 21, 1916.

WOMEN RENDER ABLE FIRST AID

Saved Lives in Big Wreck in Ohio —Jersey Sheriff Saves Man From Drowning

Miss Constance Kopp, Under Sheriff of Bergen County, New Jersey, jumped into the Hackensack River and saved from drowning Tony Hajnacka, who escaped while being taken to the State Hospital for the Insane at Morris Plains, shortly before midnight, April 9, says the New York Evening Post. Hajnacka was being conveyed from the county jail in an automobile under the custody of Sheriff Robert N. Heath, his assistant, Miss Kopp, and the chauffeur. He jumped from the machine and ran to the river, which was three long blocks away.

Miss Kopp outdistanced the Sheriff in the pursuit of the prisoner, and plunged into the river after the latter. She had a short struggle with him before she could get him to the river bank, where the Sheriff was waiting to aid her.

In the recent Amherst wreck, women as well as men gave first aid to the injured. The New York Tribune reports that Daniel Sheehan, a business man and eye witness of the wreck, said: "Some of the women were grand. I do not know the names of those who got busy with the injured, but there were as many of them as there were men. The way those women worked was a revelation, and they saved lives."

But Women Must Not Vote Because—according to the March edition of the anti-suffrage organ, whenever women "reach a crisis calling for decisive executive action," they, "instinctively turn to men for assistance."

FARM GIRLS NEED CITIZENS' RIGHTS

Big Problem of Modern Agriculture Is To Make Girls Content On Farm

"We become more and more convinced," says the Rural New Yorker, "that the big question of modern farming is how to keep the girl on the farm contented and enterprising. The boy will stay there if the girl is satisfied.

"She should never be expected to put up with less. Give her a chance to develop some little business of her own, with the proceeds for her own use, and what is better, acknowledge in public that your girl is a help and a treasure. Keep the girl on the farm. It is the big farm need today."

The girl will also be more likely to stay on the farm if she is given the full rights of a citizen and a voice in the government under which she lives.

At a school election in Winnemucca, Nev., on April 1, a total of two hundred and fifty-four votes were cast and of this number 153 were those of women.

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BAY STATE NEEDS TO WATCH WELL

Proposed Bill Would Place All Men On Parole Board Which Examines Women

A bill now pending in the Massachusetts Legislature shows how easily women's interests may be overlooked in legislation. For many years there has always been some woman on the State Board of Prison Commissioners. One of her duties has been to examine the women prisoners who are to be paroled. In judging whether a woman or girl can be released on parole without danger to herself and to the community, it is necessary to ask her the most intimate personal questions as to her health, her morals, etc. It seems almost self-evident that this examination should be conducted by a woman. But in the bill now pending for the reorganization of the commission, it is proposed to turn all the parole work over to three men. If the bill passes without providing for the examination of women prisoners by women, it will certainly be an object lesson on the need of women's votes.

SPECIAL GAMES FOR CLUB'S GIRLS

Abstinence Union of Philadelphia Will Admit Young Women to Athletic Events at Outing

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Philadelphia has just decided not to give boys a monopoly of the fun at their outing the third week in July. At the monthly meeting of the Union on April 8th, several girl members protested that they were debarred from participating in the athletic events always held in connection with the outing. They won their plea, and this year there will be special events for girls with a fine array of prizes.

UNION LAUNCHES TOUR OF WEST

Thirty-one suffragists from the Eastern States left Washington last Sunday on a special car for a tour of the suffrage States to complete the formation of a women voters' party. The project was launched by the Congressional Union at a conference of advisory counsel members in Washington Saturday.

Miss Lucy Burns, vice chairman of the Union, will be in charge of the expedition.

"Many, perhaps most, of woman's temptations come from man. But he can save her from those of politics," says the anti-suffrage organ. Apparently, by this view of human relations, man should first learn to save woman from himself. If this is true, wouldn't it be well for him to begin by giving her some guarantees that he will save her from the first set of evils before he becomes so active in trying to save her from the second?

A bill to make women eligible as health inspectors has just been killed in the Massachusetts Legislature. Women are doing good service as health inspectors in the Western States where women vote.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1916

THE NEW YORK VICTORY

The New York Legislature has voted to resubmit the suffrage amendment, and by a sweeping majority—33 to 10 in the Senate, 109 to 30 in the Assembly.

The New York women have earned their victory. It did not come by chance. It is due to hard, judicious and well-organized work.

The New York Times says pettishly that it was because the legislators "could not say no to a woman." This implies that more women appealed to them in favor of resubmission than against it; for they were importuned on both sides. It is undoubtedly true that a vastly larger number of women are working for suffrage than in opposition to it; but in all probability the deciding factor with the Legislature was the big vote cast by the men of New York for equal rights last fall. The majority against the suffrage amendment was only about 200,000 in a total vote of more than 1,200,000. More than half a million men cast their ballots in behalf of justice to their mothers, sisters and wives.

This huge minority vote made a deep impression. Every far-sighted politician saw that the cause had already made immense headway in New York. The adverse margin was narrow; and now the legislators, some out of fairness, others out of political sagacity, have decided that it is best to give their constituents a chance to vote on the question again. A. S. B.

BAD TACTICS REBUKED

The anti-suffragists in New York strained every nerve to prevent the resubmission of the suffrage amendment, and even resorted to unworthy tactics of shuffling and delay. Five times the Senate Committee to which the measure had been referred appointed a day to take a vote upon it, on each occasion bringing hundreds of interested women to Albany from all parts of the State; and five times the Committee postponed action, thus giving the women their trouble for nothing. It was the opponents on the committee, led by Senator Brown, who were answerable for the many delays. They would have put off the matter forever if they could.

Everywhere the anti-suffragists try to keep the question from going before the voters—not only in New York, where their plea was that it had been submitted too recently, but in States where it has never been submitted at all. It is an additional satisfaction that such tactics have been rebuked. A. S. B.

NORWAY'S PROGRESS

Norway has just made women eligible to the Council of State. This is the fifth and crowning step in Norway's advance toward equal rights.

First the Norwegians gave municipal suffrage to all women who had an income, earned or inherited, of about $100 a year, or whose husbands had such an income, or who had it jointly with their husbands. This took in three fifths of the women of Norway. The measure worked well. Then they granted Parliamentary suffrage to all the women who had the qualifications required for the municipal vote. Finding this worked well also, they made municipal suffrage for women universal, and a few years later made women's Parliamentary suffrage universal, too, and gave women the right to be elected to Parliament. But they were still debarred from the Council of State, and now this last restriction has been removed.

The members of the Council of State are appointed by the Crown. The King of Norway is a suffragist, and if he wishes to take counsel with a woman he is now free to do so. Perhaps the men of Norway think that the best wisdom of men and women together will be none too great to deal with the pressing problems raised by the present war. A. S. B.

OUR MAY BASKET FILLS UP

All over the country the suffragists will hold meetings on May 1 to pass resolutions calling upon the great national parties to adopt suffrage planks. A feature of the celebration might be to prepare a May basket for each national party committeeman from the district, and to have a deputation carry it and present it to him at his home.

The May basket could contain the resolution passed at the meeting, accompanied by the new suffrage map of North America, and such arguments as each local club thinks most likely to carry weight. Among them should be a list of our victories: for there is nothing quite so convincing as the logic of the accomplished fact. And the May basket which is being prepared for the suffragists this year by the course of events is filling up fast. It already contains Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Norway and New York; and we hope that the end is not yet. A. S. B.

AN OBJECT LESSON

Just now the suffragists certainly have the laugh on those opponents who have been making a great fuss because Mrs. Vira Boardman Whitehouse signed an appeal for funds for an ultra radical magazine.

A batch of particularly bad bills was lately introduced in the New York Legislature. They were known as the "Underworld bills," because they were put in, according to Police Commissioner Woods, "in the interest of no part of the public except in the Vice Trust." They propose to "stop police surveillance over alleged disorderly hotels." The New York Times says their sole object is to protect those scoundrels "who batten on vice, whose pockets have been filled with the dirtiest money in the world." E. A. Everett, who presented these disgraceful measures to the Codes Committee of the Legislature, and the three members of the committee who supported them—Chase, Taylor and Nickerson—had all of them opposed woman suffrage; and Taylor and Nickerson had made speeches against it, declaring that woman's ballot would endanger the home.

This fact is commended to those persons who are circulating through Georgia an anonymous attack on Mrs. Whitehouse—herself a Southern woman. They have reprinted from "The Masses" an irreverent ballad, and are sending it out with the statement that Mrs. Whitehouse signed an appeal for funds for "The Masses." They omit to mention that she signed it two months before the ballad in question was published.

Everybody knows that some ultra radicals favor equal suffrage. On the other hand, every well-informed person knows that all the commercialized vice interests oppose votes for women. People know these things, but they do not recall the two facts at the same time. As Mrs. Catt says, they do not bring the two sides of their heads together. If they did, they would see that the solid opposition of the vicious interests to equal suffrage far outweighs in significance the support given to it by a few extreme theorists in religion and sociology. The great organized forces which make a money profit out of practical irreligion are against woman suffrage every time. A. S. B.

BALLOTS AND BANANAS

Some of the anti-suffrage arguments neutralize each other. They might "pair," like a Republican and a Democrat who want to be absent during a legislative vote. But, instead of withdrawing themselves on both sides, these mutually contradictory arguments have a perverse fondness for parading in couples, and insisting that both shall be received together.

Here is Senator William M. Bray of Wisconsin, for instance, who contributes to a Boston magazine an article giving an alleged account of an elaborate straw vote taken among the women of a certain district years ago, with a result adverse to suffrage. This shows, in his opinion, that most women are opposed to the ballot; but he immediately goes on to argue that it should not be given to them, because, once granted, it would be "irrevocable"! This implies that the majority would never consent to give it up. If they are opposed to it now, what is going to make them change their minds and become so tenaciously attached to it after they have once got it? This can only be because they find that the predicted bad results fail to materialize.

In Hawaii, in the old heathen times, bananas were taboo to women. The women were carefully taught that if any woman ate a banana, heavy disasters would fall upon her and upon the community. For centuries all the women believed it; and even after some of the more intelligent began to doubt it, the majority continued to believe. But, whether the majority so believing was large or small, so long as they had no experience in the matter their opinion on the subject could have little rational weight in comparison with the opinion of women on other islands who had eaten bananas for years. There is much solemn discussion as to what the majority of women think about suffrage where they have never tried it, as if their a priori opinion were a point of vast importance. A point of much greater significance is what the majority of women think about suffrage after they have had experience of it. And even the strongest opponents admit that after it is once granted to women it can never be taken away—any more than the right to eat bananas can be taken away from the Hawaiian women now that they have tried it and have found that lightning and earthquakes do not follow.

It is often said that whenever the majority of women want suffrage they can get it. Whenever the majority of women in any State want to get rid of suffrage they can get rid of it. Indeed, since in all the suffrage States men outnumber women, if there were any general wish among the men to repeal it, they could do so with the help of only a small part of the women. As there is no serious movement anywhere for repeal, it is fair to assume that the majority are content.

In California, in 1911, 121,000 men voted against equal suffrage, and it was claimed that 80 per cent. of the women also were opposed. The next year a petition was started for its repeal, under the initiative and referendum. Both men and women were eligible to sign. Yet one year's experience had allayed the opposition so thoroughly that the antis failed to get the 32,000 signatures needed to resubmit the question. An ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory. A. S. B.

WANTED, CONSCIENCE

"It takes more to rouse the West to the seriousness of a situation than to rouse New England, and the antis of the West must have some help from New England conscientiousness," said Miss Lucy Price, as reported in the official organ of the Massachusetts anti-suffragists for April, 1916. She was appealing to Massachusetts antis to help defeat equal suffrage in Iowa. Undoubtedly some conscientious people oppose votes for women in New England, as well as elsewhere; but it is not "New England conscientiousness" or any other sort of conscientiousness that sends out the large grist of campaign falsehoods now flooding Iowa.

The Massachusetts anti-suffrage organ, in its current issue, makes repeated and fervent appeals to Massachusetts people to help kill the pending amendment in Iowa. "Victory or defeat in one section is an encouragement or a handicap in all the others," it says. "A decisive anti-suffrage victory in Iowa will be of great assistance in the campaigns in South Dakota and West Virginia." And it also reminds its readers that "every day counts." All of which may well be taken to heart by suffragists as well. A. S. B.

IS IT A SCANDAL?

The Boston & Maine Railroad has been under investigation by the New Hampshire Public Service Commission. In its report, just issued, the commission finds that the railroad went into politics and used the stockholders' money for various purposes which had no legitimite connection with railroad management; among others, for opposing woman suffrage. "There is no possible justification," says the report, "for a railroad's spending money in electing delegates to a political convention and entertaining those delegates; in opposing woman suffrage and the initiative and referendum." The commission adds that "an alliance between the Boston & Maine and the liquor interests was not only considered, but was actually consummated."

And now, just a few days after the commission's report has come out, officially establishing these facts, the organ of the Massachusetts anti-suffragists questions whether the $50,000 fund raised by the National Suffrage Association is used legitimately. It says: "If it were known that an association of railway managers had established such a fund to procure favorable consideration from Congress of some measure in which they were interested, it would create a national scandal."

We venture to predict that neither this nor any other anti-suffrage organ will have one word of rebuke for the Boston & Maine's action in paying out the stockholders' money to defeat woman suffrage, or will admit for a moment that it was "a scandal."

As for the National Suffrage Association, it draws up a budget, showing how it proposes to spend its money, before setting out to raise it, and every year it publishes an itemized report of its receipts and expenditures. Can the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage say as much? A. S. B.

New Bay State Constitution

A practically new constitution has been drawn up by the State Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association for action by the annual convention May 18 and 19. The proposed amendments are as follows:

Constitution.—Art. 1. Name. Same as before.

Art. 2. Purpose. Same as before.

Affiliation.—Art. 3. Sec. 1. This Association shall be affiliated with the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Sec. 2. This Association shall not be affiliated with any political party.

Membership.—Art. 4. Every resident of Massachusetts 21 years of age and over enrolled as a member of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in the representative district in which he or she lives, shall be recognized as a voting member in his or her district.

Officers.—Art. 5. The officers of this Association shall be the president, first vice-president, second vice-president, clerk and treasurer.

Executive Board.—Sec. 1. The executive board shall consist of the president, first vice-president, second vice-president, clerk, treasurer, the chairmen of standing committees and eight district councillors. Sec. 2. The executive board shall choose its chairman from its own membership. Sec. 3. The executive board shall transact the business of the Association in the intervals between the business meetings of the Association. Sec. 4. The executive board shall fill vacancies in its own membership with the exception of councillors. A councillor vacancy shall be filled by the senatorial chairmen in the councillor district in question.

Standing Committees.—Art. 7. The standing committees shall be the ways and means committee, the organization committee and the legislative committee.

Meetings.—Art. 8. Sec. 1. The annual meeting shall be held in April or May, after written notice of one month to the members of the executive board and to the district leaders. Sec. 2. Two additional business meetings shall be held yearly, one in October and the other in January or February. Either the annual meeting or one of the other business meetings shall be held each year outside of Boston. Sec. 3. A special business meeting shall be called by the secretary on request of two district leaders and fifty members of the Association.

Representation.—Art. 9. The persons entitled to vote at business meetings shall be members of the board, senatorial district chairmen, and a delegate from each representative district for every 200 members in that district.

Elections.—Art. 10. Sec. 1. The delegates from each representative district shall be elected at an annual representative district convention, at which all voting members of that district shall be entitled to vote, to serve until the next annual district convention. Sec. 2. The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting. Sec. 3. The chairmen of standing committees shall be appointed by the officers and councillors. Sec. 4. The eight district councillors shall be elected by the elected delegates of each councillor's district. Sec. 5. The chairmen of senatorial districts shall be appointed by the chairman of the organization committee, subject to the approval of the executive board. Sec. 6. The leaders of representative districts shall be appointed by the chairman of their senatorial district except where a representative district lies in two or three senatorial districts, when the chairman of the organization committee shall appoint the leader after consultation with the senatorial district chairmen concerned. Sec. 7. The leaders of wards, precincts and towns shall be appointed by the leader of the next larger political division in that district.

Finance.—The Association shall require no membership dues. (Provision for financial support will be found in the by-laws.)

Amendments.—Art. 12. This constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting at any business meeting, notice of proposed amendments, with full text, having been sent to the members of the executive board and the district leaders, and published in the Woman's Journal not less than one month in advance.

Provision for year 1916-1917.—Art. 13. This constitution shall take effect immediately upon adoption, excepting Articles 9 and 10. These shall go into effect as hereafter provided for.

Art. 14. In order to bridge over the interim between the enacting and the enforcing of the new constitution, the following provision shall be made: 1. For the year 1916-17 the four officers and the Massachusetts member of the national executive committee shall be elected as provided by the constitution now in force, said Massachusetts member to serve as second vice-president. 2. The officers thus elected shall choose one councillor from each councillor's district to serve for six months after the adoption of this constitution, at which time the regular election of councillors shall be held as hereafter provided for. 3. The Executive Board thus constituted shall elect the chairmen of the standing committees for the year 1916-1917.

BY-LAWS.

Duties of Officers.—By-Law 1. Sec. 1. The duties of the officers shall be such duties as usually pertain to these offices. Sec. 2. The treasurer shall receive all funds of the Association, shall pay all bills when duly approved by the chairman of the executive board, and shall have in her custody all funds and securities. She shall keep a complete file of receipts and vouchers showing the source of funds, and the purpose of all expenditures, and shall keep a set of books setting forth a complete record of all the financial transactions of the Association. She shall render a monthly report to the executive board at this first regular meeting of each month, of the receipts and expenditures during the preceding month, with a report at such business meeting, and an annual report to the Association.

Duties of Committees.—By-Law 2. Sec. 1. All plans for committee work are subject to the approval of the executive board.

Ways and Means Committee.—Sec. 2. The Ways and Means Committee shall raise funds needed for the Association.

Organization Committee.—Sec. 3. The chairman of organization shall have charge of the organization of the State by political districts.

Legislative Committee.—Sec. 4. The Legislative Committee shall have charge of the legislative work of the Association.

Elections.—By-Law 3. Sec. 1. Elections shall be conducted under the Australian system by means of preferential ballot, adapted from the Massachusetts Laws of 1911, Chapter 531, Section 49. The names of any candidates nominated by petition of five members entitled to vote at the annual meeting shall be printed on the ballot to be sent out with the notice of the annual meeting. Nominations from the floor, on request of ten voting members present, may be added to the ballot at the annual meeting. No member shall sign more than one nomination petition for one office. Notice of date of annual meeting shall be sent to all persons qualified to make nominations six weeks before the annual meeting. Sec. 2. The annual representative district conventions shall be held two weeks after the annual meeting of the Association. Delegates shall elect district councillors one week after above-mentioned conventions. Sec. 3. For the year 1916-17 the annual district conventions shall be held in October. Sec. 4. Chairmen of standing committees shall be appointed after the election of councillors.

Records.—By-Law 4. The records of all political divisions shall be the property of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association and shall be furnished to the Executive Board on request.

Finance.—By-Law 5. A budget for the coming year shall be submitted, after approval by the executive board, to the annual meeting. Provision for financing the budget as thereupon accepted, whether by donation or by other arrangement, shall be determined for the ensuing year by the annual meeting.

Amendments.—By-Law 6. By-laws may be amended by a majority vote of those present and voting at any business meeting of the Association duly called.

Rules of Order.—By-Law 7. The rules contained in Roberts's Rules of Order shall govern the Association in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the by-laws of this Association.

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The Iowa Campaign

If there is a man, woman or child who does not know that the suffrage amendment is to be voted on in Iowa, June 5, it will not be the fault of the suffragists. Every one of the ninety-nine counties is planning its own particular form of demonstration as well as carrying out the general State plans.

To the list of speakers already announced have been added the names of Mrs. O. W. Havermeyer of New York City, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch of New York, daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and former president of the New York Women's Political Union; Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky, of the famous Clay family, and Mrs. Mabel Dunlap Curry of Indiana.

With few exceptions the speakers and workers who have come to Iowa from out of the State are more than ordinarily interested in the campaign, because of ties of relationship or former residence. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will start her tour of the State at Council Bluffs on April 16, when the ninth district conference will be held.

District conferences are quite in order among the suffragists. The sixth district will hold its convention April 27 at Oskaloosa, and a big demonstration has been planned with Mrs. Catt as honor guest. Mrs. Catt will make her address out of doors. Out of door speeches will be the rule with many during the spring weeks. April 21 is the day of the second district conference at Davenport. Miss Flora Dunlap, State president, will be present at the conference to deliver an address.

Sixteen to one is the ratio of the suffrage and non-suffrage supporters in Winterset according to the county chairman. The canvass has just been completed. At the close of a debate recently in that town, the audience present was asked to be the judge, and 250 wrote their opinions with the result that suffrage won, four to one. The taking of straw votes has become quite a popular thing in the towns over the State. At a men's banquet at Humboldt, a straw vote was taken with 70 men voting yes and 16, no.

W. W. Moore, familiarly known in Des Moines as Uncle Billy Moore, is an ardent suffragist. Mr. Moore offered the local suffragists all the free billboard space they may desire to advertise during May the vote on the suffrage amendment June 5. The offer was accepted and the bills ordered.

Mrs. Agnes Riddle, from Colorado, member of the House of Representatives, will arrive April 17 in Iowa. Mrs. Riddle is a practical farm woman and according to a Denver paper, she will forego superintending the spring plowing and planting on her farm that she may help Iowa women in their campaign. Mrs. Riddle will go into the farm districts of Iowa. Her record in the Legislature stands as a triumph for good government and wise legislation; her position in the State Grange should be for her an "open sesame" to every farm house in Iowa.

10,000 circulars are being prepared by the Denver Chamber of Commerce relating to the prosperity of Colorado, based on facts and figures taken from government reports. These are for distribution in Iowa by the Denver Chamber of Commerce.

The Corydon Suffrage Club has voted unanimously to secure a number of pigs, pen them up at the edge of town, gather all the refuse of the city and feed it to the pigs. When the summer has flown and the hogs are sleek and fat, the pigs will be sent to the butchers and the money devoted to the suffrage cause. Mrs. Margaret Sutton is the president of the Corydon Suffrage club. Meanwhile the backyards and alleys will be cleaned and flies reduced.

The Political Equality club of Des Moines arranged with one of the local cafes for a Suffrage day last Friday. The members of the board acted as floor managers and the members of the club served the cafeteria luncheon. One-fourth of the proceeds went to suffrage. Mr. B. F. Longley, the owner of the cafeteria, is an ardent suffragist, as is Mrs. Longley, who has been identified with suffrage work for a number of years.

The Junior League, as the younger suffragists of Burlington call themselves, arranged a window setting to represent a voting booth, on the night of the Burlington Spring Fashion show. Two men were present in the capacity of clerk and judge. Throughout the evening the young women of the league filed past and deposited their votes in the ballot box. Incidentally suffrage literature was distributed.

The Polk county branch of the Iowa Farm Women's Association, Mrs. Nellie M. Richardson, president, has passed a unanimous resolution favoring suffrage.

Suffrage headquarters were opened in Sioux City on April 3, with fifty women present. Women will be in charge of the hall each day. Addresses will be made and literature distributed.

Two hundred and fifty University of Iowa girls are now enrolled in the University equal suffrage association. Each day sees an increase in membership. Literary societies have taken it up. The Octave Thanet literary society has joined the organization as a body. A Men's League for Women suffrage has also been organized with C. F. Heubner as president; Joseph Walker, Prof. George F. Kay, Euclid Sanders, vice-presidents; and Lee D. Koser, secretary-treasurer. An executive committee was appointed, including S. A. Swisher, Prof. Albert Benjamin, and Dr. M. A. H. Jones.

One of the first steps towards equal suffrage was taken at a special election held in Imogene when women were permitted to vote on the installing of an electric system. The proposition carried by a majority of eight to one. The press of that town says, "This being the first time women were allowed to vote, they feel highly elated with their victory."

Mrs. Ellen French Aldrich, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, will be the first woman mayor of Sawtelle, Cal. At the election April 11 she received the largest vote polled by any candidate for places on the Board of Trustees. According to custom, the candidate with the largest vote has been elected president of the board, with the title of "Mayor."

MASSACHUSETTS

A joint Congressional Committee, to have charge of the Congressional work in this State, has been chosen from the Massachusetts W. S. A. and the Massachusetts P. E. U. It was agreed that this committee should consist of a chairman acceptable to both associations, and six members, acceptable to both, four to be nominated by the Massachusetts W. S. A. and two by the Massachusetts P. E. U.

The chairman is Mrs. L. J. Johnson of 90 Raymond St., Cambridge. The members from the Massachusetts W. S. A. are Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley, Mrs. Wenonah Osborne Pinkham, Mrs. Claude U. Gilson and Mrs. D. M. Blair; those from the P. E. U., Miss Fanny C. Osgood and Mrs. Perry Walton.

Details were arranged at a recent joint meeting of the executive committees of the two associations. The Congressional District chairmen have been approved by each.

The Congressional Committee has met and elected Mrs. Blair secretary and Miss Osgood treasurer. The work is to be pushed as actively as possible.

An Equal Suffrage League has just been formed in Palmer, with Miss Genevra T. Clark as President.

The Massachusetts P. E. U. held a meeting of working women and men last Monday in Worcester, on Miss Camilla Whitcomb's "Threshing Floor." There were addresses by Mrs. Fitzgerald, Miss Bagley and Miss Alice Henry.

INDIANA

In a straw vote taken at Kokomo, a unanimous vote for woman suffrage was cast by the Kokomo Chamber of Commerce, the Woman's Department Club and the Symposium.

NEW YORK SENATE PASSES 33 TO 10

(Continued from page 121.)

ognize her as great and noble in the sphere which is hers by nature and consent of man. But American woman has gone far afield from her rightful place, and I am old-fashioned enough to fight to the last against any movement which will take her further from her God-appointed task and duty."

Senator George B. Wellington, of Troy, said that he believed the people who voted for suffrage last fall had an inherent right to ask for reconsideration of the vote by which they were defeated.

"I think if we could get a little chivalry into our politics, it would be a mighty good thing," he said.

Senator Whitney said he believed the growing sentiment for suffrage would result in a much larger vote for it when it was submitted to the people again.

The galleries were filled with New York City teachers when the bill was passed. Most of them were suffragists. Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw and a number of workers were on hand.

Senator Carswell made a long speech against the measure during the final debate.

The ten Senators who voted against the amendment were Brown, Carswell, Lawson, Newton, Sage, Towner, Walters and Wicks, Republicans; and Carswell and Ramsperger, Democrats.

NEW YORK

The annual report of the New York State W. S. A. has just been issued. It gives the minutes and reports of the forty-seventh annual meeting, which is known as the Reorganization Convention. The book contains 95 pages and includes the vote of November 2 by counties.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

The Free States

Full equal suffrage prevails in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Montana, Nevada and Alaska. Women have presidential and municipal suffrage in Illinois. These States have a total of 91 electoral votes.

The nation-wide suffrage, or "Susan B. Anthony," Amendment

Providing that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

In Senate. Reported favorably by committee and now on calendar in Senate awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In House. Action to be taken by Judiciary Committee March 28, 1916.

Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

In Senate. Before Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In House. Before Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker, chairman.

State Suffrage Amendments

Passed by Legislatures and to be decided by majority of men voting on question.

In Iowa: June 5, 1916.

In South Dakota and West Virginia: Nov. 7, 1916.

In New York the Assembly has passed the amendment 109 to 30 and the Senate 33 to 10.

CHICAGO ELECTS GOOD ALDERMEN

(Continued from page 121.)

women hold the balance of power in Tuesday's election.

"The statement issued a few days ago by the committee of one hundred tells the story of the growth of 'Your Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium' from its inception in the minds of those who saw the need, both of the community and of the sick poor, to a splendid achievement. They point out the unselfish devotion of those who worked long and endured much that this great achievement might be. First and foremost among those who worked and sacrificed was, of course, Dr. Sachs, and when political spoils threatened to undo the work of years, it was Dr. Sachs who suffered most.

"He came a young man to America, fired with enthusiasm for the 'land of the free,' eager to spend himself in helping to develop its ideals. His sorrow and disappointment over the discovery that we are not yet free, he himself expressed only a day or two ago, when he said, 'I am so confused and bewildered, I believe so much in America, and some day it will be all right, but now I am confused.' His confusion was too great—his sturdy spirit was broken, and his sensitive nature rebelled.

"He has left a great task for us—the task of freeing the institution he gave so much to make from political interference and of giving it again to the sick poor of Chicago. The women can do this Tuesday at the ballot box.

"Such a monument to the spirit and work of Dr. Sachs will go a long way toward redeeming Chicago in the eyes of the world that must look upon us today as singularly short sighted and unappreciative.

"Within a few days a memorial meeting will be called, but Tuesday we vote.

"Let us not fail—let us remember Lincoln's challenge to the people:

"'It is for us, the living, rather to be here dedicated to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced.'"

This appeal was undoubtedly responsible to a large extent for the election of 22 of the 35 aldermanic candidates endorsed by the Municipal Voters' League.

CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has been using in the street cars of Hartford cards bearing the following assertions: "Less than four per cent. of the women of Connecticut want the vote. Taxes are higher where women vote. Suffrage is a failure in the West." The Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association has countered with cars signs to the following effect: "Suffragists outnumber antis ten to one. Suffrage is a success wherever it has been tried. No State has ever taken it back. Kansas, where women vote, has no State debt; the State debt of Connecticut is over thirteen million dollars."

Osteopaths of the Iowa seventh district in their convention unanimously adopted a resolution favoring woman suffrage last week.

Statistician Declares Good Results from Granting Ballot

Those who Oppose Woman Suffrage Favor Property Rights above Preservation of Human Resources—Expert States that Colorado Bonds Are in Great Demand, Proving absence of "Freak Legislation"

The claim made by anti-suffragists in Iowa that "freak" legislation follows the granting of the ballot to the women is answered in a letter written to a prominent Des Moines business man and manufacturer, by a member of the Babson Statistical Organization of Boston, whose fame as economic engineers is world-wide. Talk of equal suffrage having a bad effect upon business is branded as "poppy cock" by this business expert, who says, in part: "My personal opinion is that the 'stand-pat,' 'it-will-hurt-business' type of mind will cry out whenever equal suffrage or any other change is advocated. They do not want to be disturbed. The change may or may not be good; they do not want to be troubled to examine into it; so they cry out, 'It hurts business.'

"No doubt there is a great deal of new legislation that follows equal suffrage, but I do not think any of it is really socialistic. A great deal of thinking and legislation is called socialistic because it is not in the interest of certain corporations and certain moneyed interests. It is socialistic only in the sense that it is for the great social body instead of for a few individuals or a few special interests.

"If legislation for the elimination of child labor, for better sanitation in public buildings, streets and factories; if all kinds of humanistic legislation is socialistic, then I believe it could be said that woman suffrage is favorable to socialistic legislation. It has been demonstrated, I believe, that where such humanistic legislation is really beneficial to employees, it is beneficial to business.

"Those who oppose woman suffrage on the ground that it would tend to 'freak' legislation and socialistic legislation, harmful to business, are generally those who believe that child labor in the South and elsewhere is a good thing for the children. In other words, they are the standpat class who put dollar values above human values. If dividends are paid they do not care whether these dividends have been produced by slaves, children, or at whatever human cost. Women are opposed to this viewpoint, as they place the most emphasis on personal, human factors."

This expert in finance states that he has observed these things for himself and has not relied upon reports or anyone else's say-so. In summing up the situation, he says: "It narrows down to the question of whether the people of Iowa want humanistic legislation. They will get it, if they get woman suffrage."

In regard to the desirability of investing money in Colorado and Denver bonds, another member of this firm of economic engineers makes direct reply as follows: "So far as I know, there is no 'freak' legislation in Colorado. I have just been talking with a prominent bond house which handles a lot of Colorado bonds and they tell me that Colorado State and municipal bonds are in great demand and sell on a higher basis than the bonds of many other States."

After an absence of two months in California, Miss Jane Addams returned to Hull House, Chicago, on April 2. Although much benefited by the vacation, Miss Addams is still in uncertain health. Miss Emily G. Balch, professor of sociology at Wellesley College, sailed on April 8 for Stockholm, where she will attend the neutral conference for International Peace as an alternate for Miss Addams.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912

The Woman's Journal and Suffrage News, published weekly at Boston, Massachusetts, for April 1, 1916.

Editor—Alice Stone Blackwell, 3 Monadnock Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Managing Editor—Agnes E. Ryan, 32 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Mass.

Publisher—The Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Owners—The Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Alice Stone Blackwell, 3 Monadnock Street, Dorchester, Mass.

M. A. Evans, 17 Gloucester Street, Boston.

Agnes E. Ryan, 32 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Mass.

Estate of Rebecca Bowker, address unknown.

G. L. Taylor, Douglas, Michigan.

Estate of J. J. Belville, 1951 East 66th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

Agnes E. Ryan,
Managing Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-ninth day of March, 1916.

(Seal) Charles W. Blood.

My commission expires October, 1916.

MAINE

Mrs. Frederic Sykes and Miss Florence B. Whitehouse with women representing eight Maine associations, called upon Hon. Carl Milliken and Mr. Parkhurst, Republican candidates for governor; upon Senator Charles F. Johnson and Attorney-General Pattengall, a leader in the Democratic ranks. These gentlemen received the delegation courteously. Mr. Milliken and Mr. Pattengall are strong suffragists. Mr. Parkhurst spent over an hour telling the delegates that he was not yet convinced that women would inprove the electorate. Mr. Johnson said that he believed each State should decide for itself as to the enfranchisement of its women.

New leagues have been formed in Waterville and Rockland. Hon. Obadiah Gardiner, Esq., senator from Rockland, was present at a meeting in that city and declared:

"There can be no consistent democracy with a half of the people sovereign and half subject, and I do not know any influence so far-reaching and effective in uplifting humanity as a good woman. I used to be an anti of the strongest type, but I traveled through the Western States and became a convert to suffrage. The influence of women in the Grange has held the organizations together."

The Congressional Union will give an outdoor pageant in June as entertainment for the delegates to the biennial convention of the National Federation of Women's Clubs in New York. T. Coleman du Pont has given the use of his estate at Great Neck, L. I., which will be, with the adjoining estates of Mrs. Preston Satterwhite and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, the scene of the pageant. Mr. du Pont will also provide the special trains, the decorations and the luncheon which will precede the pageant.

Indianapolis has been chosen as the rendezvous of the International Association of Policewomen, where members will assemble on May 10 and hold sessions for three days. The Association is composed of women engaged in all forms of police and probation work in the larger cities of this country and Canada. Mrs. Alice S. Wells of Los Angeles, in speaking of the coming conference, writes: "The organization has made a very gratifying growth. In less than a year it has enrolled paying members in fifteen States and some of the Canadian provinces. All those connected with police work in any way and others especially interested are welcome at the Indianapolis meeting."

MRS. FINLOCH'S GENUINE HOME MADE SCOTCH MARMALADE

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MRS. FINLOCH'S UNRIVALLED STRAWBERRY JAM is Luscious TRY IT

More than a hundred Massachusetts women are planning to join the party that will go to Chicago and St. Louis early in June to ask for a suffrage plank in the National Republican and Democratic platforms. The arrangements are in charge of Mrs. Fanny C. Lancaster, 371 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

The little yellow car which started from New York last week on its transcontinental tour for suffrage, was christened with a bottle of gasoline by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. Mrs. Alice S. Burke and Miss Nell Richardson, who are running the car, will stir up sentiment all along the route for planks in the platforms of the two national parties.

Press dispatches from Paris state that, as an experiment, women are being employed in some of the military garrisons in place of auxiliary troops. The minister of war has noticed how successfully the women have responded in Caen, and has suggested that commanders of other garrisons use the service of women wherever practical.

Bad men co-operate to get what hey want, and good men are ometimes so good that they are good for nothing. A clergyman only recently said that a woman with the vote was an offense to the Almighty. He said that her mental inferiority was shown by her apparel. At the time he was preaching he had on a gown that was as near a woman's as he could get. If a man is going to criticise women's clothes he ought to keep out of them.—Anna Howard Shaw.

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GIRL PATROLLERS NOW IN ACTION

Fifty New York School Girls Will Wage Fight on Dirt in Homes and Streets

In all the importance of blue uniforms, blue caps, badges and little twirling sticks, fifty patrol girls appeared on the east side of New York City for the first time on Saturday, April 1. Their captain, Celia Goldberg, of the Washington Irving High School, marched them about their precinct to show that they are now "on the job," and no more may the slippery banana skin be lightly tossed out of the window, or the elusive rubbish be permitted to slide down the fire escape within sight of their 100 watchful eyes. These fifty girls are endorsed as "intelligent school children of good character, between the ages of twelve and eighteen." They are pledged, first of all, to keep their own homes in sanitary fashion. At stated intervals they will report to the East Side Protective Agency that all the tenants in their circuit have been visited and warned to live according to the health laws.

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SITUATIONS.

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NO WONDER WOMAN FARMER LEFT STATE

Michigan Fails to Relieve Homesteader Ousted from Claim—Wyoming Assists in Similar Situation—Congressman Points Moral

"I should think there would have to be ample inducement to offer to citizens of Michigan to go to Wyoming and settle," said Congressman McLaughlin of Michigan in the House last week. A bill was up for the protection of certain land in Wyoming which had been settled on by a young woman from Michigan. The woman had built by mistake on a homestead which could become hers only on an equal exchange of land between Congress and the State of Wyoming. Congressman Mondell, of Wyoming, was backing the necessary bill to that effect. Mr. Mondell declared that the State of Wyoming "was willing to go out of the way in order to aid this young lady in her laudable ambition to secure a home," and he showed himself willing to go out of his way to obtain the necessary co-operation of Congress.

The bill was passed without objection, but during the short discussion Mr. McLaughlin told a story which may perhaps answer his own query as to why a young woman should leave Michigan for Wyoming.

"In my district," he said, as quoted in the Congressional Record, page 6119, "a few years ago a woman settled on a piece of land which she understood from the Land Department was subject to entry as a homestead. She settled and made improvements to the extent of $2,500, as appears by the testimony before the Committee on the Public Lands of this House. The committee accepted that statement on her part and proof she submitted as correct, that she laid out $2,500. Later it became known that an error had been made in the Land Office and the land was not subject to homestead. She lost the land and all she put in, and the Land Office refused to reimburse her in any respect whatever, and in the last session, when a bill for relief came up, I am ashamed to say to this House it was objected to and it was defeated."

In Wyoming the Land Department, the State authorities and Congress were sympathetic with the woman. In Michigan they were not. Can it be that the difference between Wyoming and Michigan is the difference of the ballot?

GIVE MISS FOLEY BIG SEND-OFF

Automobile Parade Starts Her on Southern Trip—Meetings Held in Baltimore

Miss Margaret Foley and Miss Helen Goodnow were given a rousing farewell from the South Station last week, with Miss Rose Bower of South Dakota leading the demonstration with the cornet. An automobile parade escorted them from The Woman's Journal office to the station via the Mayor's office. Mayor Curley gave Miss Foley letters of introduction to the mayors of all the cities she is to visit on her tour of the south and middle west. He left his work to go out of doors to be photographed with the party.

When Miss Bower began a cornet solo in the South Station, crowds of people who were waiting for a train came eagerly to hear, and surrounded the party. She played patriotic airs until the train pulled out amid a mass of waving yellow banners and pennants.

Miss Margaret Foley and Miss Helen Goodnow are meeting with splendid success on their Southern trip for suffrage and the Woman's Journal. Everywhere they are received with enthusiasm and cordially entertained. In a letter to Miss Agnes Ryan, Miss Foley writes from Baltimore:

"Enclosed you will find 22 subscriptions, which I assure you is extremely good, owing to the fact that the weather was impossible (heavy snow-storm all night and all day). My trip opened with a meeting at the Baltimore Women's City Club. I spoke after lunch. Audience not large but enthusiastic, and everyone present who had not seen or read the Journal was anxious to subscribe—which showed the City Club women of Baltimore are very much alive.

"The place of my second meeting was the new headquarters of the E. S. L. of Baltimore. The place is simply beautiful. They had lovely ferns and palms for decorations and served tea. The place was crowded with suffragists and their friends and the president was much pleased. Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, was present and spoke. I spoke for an hour.

"The Suffrage Flier Auto with Mrs. Alice S. Burke and Miss Nell Richardson arrived on time and we all had our pictures taken for the newspapers.

"Mayor Preston was out of the city till April 20. I went with the President, Mrs. Ellicott, to his home and left my letter from Mayor Curley of Boston."

In addition to the dates already announced, Miss Foley has been engaged for a week by the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association and Minnesota Equal Suffrage Association. One of the large Southern State Associations wants her for a month.

VOTERS VIOLATE BALLOT'S USES

Public Affairs Committee of Kansas City Club Demands Immediate Election Scandal Probe

An election scandal in Kansas City, Mo., on April 4 calls attention to the need of a change in municipal politics. The Public Affairs Committee of the Commercial Club demands an investigation. The committee publishes resolutions, saying:

"There have been published in the newspapers of the United States reports to the effect that in the municipal election held in this city on April 4, 1916, there were perpetrated the most deliberate, flagrant and outrageous violations of the sanctity of the ballot, which have occurred in the history of the city.

"The newspaper reports of the actions of the police department will tend to bring shame and disgrace to the law-abiding and law-respecting citizens of Kansas City.

"The Commercial Club of Kansas City stands charged with the duty of making Kansas City a good place to live in, therefore, of seeing that the law is enforced and respected and that the lives, property and freedom of proper action of all the citizens are protected by the agencies for that purpose.

"The Public Affairs Committee of the Commercial Club of Kansas City hereby requests and urges the board of directors of the Commercial Club of Kansas City to demand of the governor of the State an immediate investigation of the charges made in such published statements, and, in the event that the truth of even a portion of the charges against the police department be established, to demand of the governor an immediate investigation of the police department of this city to the end that any recurrence of the actions of yesterday be rendered impossible."

ILLINOIS WOMEN VOTE TOWNS DRY

Two Hundred Saloons Driven Out by New Voters in Local Option Election

Illinois women voters turned the balance against the saloon in over 200 cases in the local option elections of April 4, says the Chicago Herald of April 5:

"Their most important conquests were the cities of Waukegan, where forty-six saloons were driven out; Moline, where fifty-one saloons were voted out, and Mount Pulaski, where twenty saloons were affected.

"The capture of Moline was a clear victory for the women, as the men rolled up a large majority in favor of the saloons."

The drys won at least one entirely new dry county. Henry County was added to the fifty-three counties now without saloons.

The following wet townships voted dry: Colona, Annawan, Sand Ridge (Fordyce), Waukegan, Avon, Dixon, Brooklyn, Sullivan (Cullom), Mount Pulaski, Grisham (Panama), Hartland, Grafton (Huntley), Richmond, Moline, Andalusia, Coal Valley, Spring Bay, Silver Creek.

The drys held their own in most of the towns which they won two years ago. Among the dry towns that remained dry were Belvidere, Mattoon, Dekalb, Elgin, Batavia, Carlinville, Woodstock, Freeport and Taylorville.

Bloomington township went wet by a majority of 146 out of a vote of 13,000.

The Chicago Herald says editorially:

"As for the record of Illinois women voters on liquor questions it has been 'appalling' in many communities—to liquor dealers. It is quite true that smaller percentages of women vote than of men. But that condition probably exists merely because women have not yet acquired the voting habit. Voting is a new experience for them; it does not seem so much of the day's routine as it does to men. Give the women time!"

Mr. W. T. Stead's daughter, Estelle, has just taken the place of her brother, who joined the army some time ago, as editor of the Review of Reviews.

In replacing the numbers of public schools in Greater New York by names chosen as appropriate, five or six have been named for prominent women. These vary in period from Vittoria Colonna to Lillie Devereux Blake, and in public service rendered, from Florence Nightingale to Julia Ward Howe.

INCOME TAX PROTEST

Letter and Form Circulated by Mrs. Robert Adamson, Wife of the Fire Commissioner of New York

Dear Madam:

The Income Tax is now due and payable until June 30. As women have no voice or representation in the Federal Government, all women suffragists should protest against paying this tax, and accompany their certified checks with a written protest against the injustice of Taxation without Representation, which is contrary to the basic principles of our government.

You are strongly urged to make this passive protest.

All information obtained by the Income Tax requirements is absolutely secret, and protected by law, so you will run no risk of making public your personal affairs in thus opportunely striking a blow for suffrage.

Very truly yours,

FORM OF PROTEST

This Tax Is Paid Under Protest by a Woman Taxpayer Because the Government Denies Her the Right of Representation by the Vote.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION IS TYRANNY.

WOMEN'S CULTURE HEAD FOR CAUSE

President Mrs. Ollsheimer Is Suffragist—Leads Ethical Culture Movement

The Women's Conference will play an important part in the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Ethical Culture movement o be held in New York city in May.

The Conference was founded in 1893 for the purpose of co-ordinating the work of the women members of the Society for Ethical Culture. Felix Adler, the head of the Society, believes strongly in the value of women's influence in education, politics, and religion, and has made a strong effort to give the feminine viewpoint every facility for expression in the movement which he directs.

Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, president of the conference, while pointing out that the members are not committed on the question of equal suffrage, says:

"Personally, I am a strong believer in democracy, and there can be no democracy when half of the people are unenfranchised. As a mere matter of justice the women of America should have the ballot, and I think that the men of America are fast coming to a realization of their duty in the matter."

LAST LAUGHS

Mother:—"Young man, don't ever let me catch you kissing my daughter."

Young Man:—"No, ma'am, I won't."—Michigan Gargoyle.

"Snoring, my dear, is the sign of an easy conscience."

"Hubby, there are times when I wish you weren't so contented with your past career."—Detroit Free Press.

Mike:—"Begorra, Pat, but it's a long way from the 33d story to the ground!"

Pat:—"Sure Mike, and ye'll go a lot farther than that if ye fall."—Michigan Gargoyle.

An extreme example of diligence in business was the man who hung in the window a card announcing, "Gone to get married—back in half an hour."—Sunday Magazine.

Mrs. Bessie C. Black bought a mince pie at the delicatessen store of Bernard Rassman and ate a segment. That night Mrs. Black saw the German Crown Prince capture Paris, she heard shells from the huge German ordnance go screeching through the air and burst with deafening roar.

Mrs. Black saw cannon to the left of her, cannon to the right of her, and all were pouring forth a deadly fire. She saw Emperor William capture General Joffre, single-handed. And then, with a regiment of Turkish soldiers, gleaming scimitars aloft, charging directly for Mrs. Black, she woke up.

Mrs. Black examined the remains of the mince pie. In it, she says, she found the war section of a morning newspaper.

She is now suing Rassman and the American Manufacturing and Pastry Company, the alleged maker of the nightmare-producing concoction, for $10,000 damages for the pain she suffered from eating the pie and to reimburse her for moneys expended for medical attendance.—New York Tribune.

He:—"There are two periods in a man's life when he never understands a woman."

She:—"Indeed! And when are they?"

He:—"Before and after marriage."—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

And yet there are still some men who think they understand women well enough to represent them on election day.

A bright girl in a large school applied to her teacher for leave to be absent half a day on a plea that her mother had received a telegram which stated that company was on the way.

"It's my father's half-sister and her three boys," said the pupil anxiously, "and mother doesn't see how she can do without me, because those boys always act so dreadfully."

The teacher referred to her printed list of reasons which justified absence, and asked if her case came under any of them.

"I think it might come under this head, Miss Rules," said the girl, pointing as she spoke to the words "Domestic Afflictions."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 16 — SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1916 — FIVE CENTS

NORWAY GRANTS LAST PRIVILEGE

Storthing Amends State Laws So That Women May Be Chosen Councillors of State

The Norwegian Parliament, or Storthing, on April 8, agreed by 91 votes to 14 to an amendment of the fundamental laws enabling women to be appointed members of the Norwegian Council of State.

The women of Norway were given full suffrage in 1914, by the Storthing's change in the constitution. They were permitted to hold all offices, even that of member of the Storthing, but were barred from the Council of State until the action last week.

The Council of State is associated with the King, in whom is vested supreme executive authority. As the King cannot be impeached or censured, much responsibility rests on the Council, which includes a premier, or minister of State, and at least seven other members, all of whom are appointed by the crown. Although regularly all ministers of the Council are members of the Storthing the King has the right to appoint for special reasons, members who have no legislative seats. Present members of the Council are ministers of State, foreign affairs, justice, worship and instruction, agriculture, labor, finance, defense, and commerce, navigation and industry.

SENATORS FAVOR KEATING BILL

Committee Reports Out Bill Barring Products of Child Labor from Interstate Commerce

The Senate committee on education and labor ordered, by a vote of 6 to 5, a favorable report upon the Keating-Owen bill barring products of child labor from interstate commerce last week.

The senators voting against this action were Oliver, of Pennsylvania; Brandegee, of Connecticut, and Lippitt, of Rhode Island, Republicans, and Underwood, of Alabama, and Smith, of Georgia, Democrats.

These five wanted the bill referred to the judiciary committee under the pretense that they are doubtful of its constitutionality. They will renew their fight in the Senate.

All five men are said to be opposed to equal suffrage.

CALIFORNIA JUDGE SHOWS CHIVALRY

Grants Laundry Worker $4,000 Damages for Hand Crushed in Mangle and Explains Decision

Maud Guyer of Los Angeles has won in her suit for $4,000 damages for the loss of her hand crushed in a laundry mangle. The laundry company appealed the case on the ground that the girl was of age and was intelligent enough to be careful in handling a machine not provided with the ordinary guard.

Justice Henshaw of the State Supreme Court upheld the decision of the lower court to grant damages. In speaking of the case, he said:

"A girl of 19 is still in her youth. Youth is ever the time of heedlessness, of impulsiveness and of forgetfulness. Lacking power of continuous application and concentration, youth will, on the other hand, concentrate its thoughts for a brief time, and to its peril, upon one matter, to the exclusion of all else. Employers of youth must guard youth against its own inevitable shortcomings."

Who says equal suffrage kills sentiment and chivalry? Is there any laundry worker but would prefer this judge's attitude to the boasted street-car and pedestal chivalry much talked of in States where women do not vote?

What Have I Done for Womankind?

To His Mother

A Poem by John Masefield in "Salt Water Ballads" (Macmillan Company)

IN the dark womb where I began
My mother's life made me a man.
Through all the months of human birth
Her beauty fed my common earth.
I cannot see, nor breathe, nor stir,
But through the death of some of her.

Down in the darkness of the grave
She cannot see the life she gave.
For all her love, she cannot tell
Whether I use it ill or well,
Nor knock at dusty doors to find
Her beauty dusty in the mind.

If the grave's gates could be undone,
She would not know her little son,
I am so grown. If we should meet
She would pass by me in the street,
Unless my soul's face let her see
My sense of what she did for me.

What have I done to keep in mind
My debt to her and womankind?
What woman's happier life repays
Her for those months of wretched days?
For all my mouthless body leeched
Ere birth's releasing hell was reached?

What have I done, or tried, or said
In thanks to that dear woman dead?
Men triumph over women still,
Men trample women's rights at will,
And man's lust roves the world untamed.

* * * * *

) grave, keep shut lest I be shamed!

WOMEN USE VOTE IN IOWA ELECTION

Sheldon Sees That They Want Ballot and Will Not Use It Carelessly

Five hundred and seven women of Sheldon, Iowa, voted on issuing a bond to build a school house and 82 women and 161 men voted against it. The election showed that the women did not necessarily vote as their husbands did, and it showed that Iowa women will vote if given an opportunity and that they vote for the best interest of the community.

The local suffrage organization worked all day at the polls sending out autos after women voters and never letting up until the polls were closed.

As a stockholder, a woman may vote upon a railroad from one end of the country to the other. But if she sells her stock and buys a house with the money, she has no voice in the laying out of the road before her door, which her house is taxed to keep and pay for. Why, in the name of good sense, if a responsible human being may vote upon specific industrial projects, may she not vote upon the industrial regulation of the State?
—George William Curtis.

NEW YORK SENATE PASSES 33 TO 10

Amendment Is Again Through Legislature, Only Five Months After Referendum of Fall

The New York Senate, by a vote of 33 to 10, passed the Whitney-Brereton resolution for the submission of the suffrage amendment April 10. Equal suffrage has proved of such vitality in New York that five months after the November election it has passed both Houses of the Legislature by an overwhelming vote and in spite of the opposition of the leaders. The amendment must pass next year's Legislature before going to the voters in 1917.

A test vote came in the Senate last week, when the measure was advanced to final passage, 29 to 13, and a hampering amendment was defeated 30 to 11. The resolution was bitterly attacked by Majority Leader Brown and Senator Sage.

"I knew when I voted for the referendum the last time that it would be beaten, but I thought the defeat would put an end to this senseless agitation. I see now I was wrong and I will not repeat the offense," said Senator Sage.

"I may be called old-fashioned," said Senator Brown. "I am old-fashioned. I love, honor and respect woman. I recognize her in many ways as the superior of man. She peoples the earth with men, the heavens with stars, and the sea with living things. I rec-

(Continued on page 126.)

CHICAGO ELECTS GOOD ALDERMEN

Women Voters Send Out Clarion Call to Carry Out Work of Dr. Sachs

The election in Chicago last week was a contest between the Municipal Voters' League, which has fought for good government in Chicago for twenty years, and Mayor Thompson, who was working for the continuation of the spoils system at city hall and wanted aldermen who would do his bidding. The result was a victory for the Municipal Voters' League.

Just before the election the Woman's City Club issued a stirring appeal to the women voters on the matter of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, the political jeojardizing of which had resulted in the suicide of its head, Dr. Theodore Sachs.

"The death of Dr. Theodore Sachs comes at this time as a clarion call to the women of Chicago," declared the Woman's City Club. "Politicians agree that

(Continued on page 126.)

Railroad Worked Beneath While Antis Worked Above

Public Service Commission Reveals How New Hampshire Corporation Combined with Liquor Men and Paid Thousands to Men Who Beat Suffrage, While Minnie Bronson and Mrs. A. J. George Were Only Apparent Opponents

The tactics of those secret and elusive forces that work underground in every campaign against the enfranchisement of women have been exposed as never before by the recent report of the Public Service Commission of New Hampshire. An investigation, which was not asked for by suffragists and which did not ostensibly have anything to do with suffrage, has, almost unwittingly, turned up a full furrow of evidence in the trail of the "spoilers" that are keeping justice from the women of this country.

A more complete analysis of the facts in this report than was possible in last week's Woman's Journal reveals a story that is fraught with significance for women in every State in the nation. The same general influences which worked against suffrage in New Hampshire are working in the same way even now in Iowa, West Virginia and South Dakota and at the Capitol in Washington, and they are being cloaked in the same way by a small group of women anti-suffrage lecturers.

To understand the situation a short review must be made of the conditions in New Hampshire in 1912 at the time covered by the report.

Delegates Broke Pledges

The Granite State was then being hailed as a regenerated commonwealth with progressive tendencies. The Boston & Maine Railroad, which had held the State in thrall almost since its entrance within its borders, had been defeated in a clean cut fight in 1910, and its new president, Mr. Mellen, was being quoted throughout the State to the effect that the railroad would no longer "interfere in any way with the election of members of the Legislature, or of other public officers." A young progressive was sitting in the Governor's chair, and there was good reason to believe that the constitutional convention, which can be held only every seven years, would be favorable to the question of equal suffrage. A large number of the most prominent men of all political parties were known to be suffragists. Suffrage sentiment grew throughout the State by leaps and bounds, with Dr. Shaw and a group of other able speakers advocating it. Apparently the only opposition was that being conducted by Miss Minnie Bronson and Mrs. A. J. George and a few leagues of women opposed which they formed. A majority of the delegates to the convention pledged themselves to vote for the suffrage amendment. When the convention met, however, it voted suffrage down 208 to 149. Suffrage leaders said that they had been opposed by a combination of the "interests." This was indignantly denied by the anti-suffragists, and there was no definite proof. Suffragists turned to other campaigns, and the defeat in New Hampshire was soon overshadowed with the news of victories in Kansas, Oregon and Arizona.

The Public Service Commission of New Hampshire, however, in investigating the political activities of the Boston & Maine Railroad, principally with regard to its campaign against the Grand Trunk, has revealed how the Boston & Maine defeated equal suffrage in 1912.

How the Two Hands Worked

The methods of conducting two campaigns—one open and the other underhanded—are clearly disclosed in the report. At the very time that the Boston & Maine was working openly and above-board to defeat the Grand Trunk, it was also working secretly with corrupt and under-hand methods through "Ben" Kimball, its discredited former political leader. So thoroughly were the two "hands" of the campaigns distinguished that in one instance the Commission found where a man received a salary from the Boston & Maine proper and another from Mr. Kimball's agent without either hand knowing that he was also being paid by the other. And at the very time that Miss Bronson and Mrs. George were conducting an open and above-board campaign against suffrage, a secret and nefarious one was waged up and down the State by the railroad-liquor combination.

In the railroad's open campaign nothing was attacked except the Grand Trunk, and in Miss Bronson's campaign nothing was attacked except suffrage, but in the secret campaign, the "interests" fought not only the opposing railroad, and prohibition measures, but equal suffrage, the initiative and referendum and taxation proposals.

"In a general way, only, can it be known what was done," says the report. "No records were kept of details, and the memory of those who knew at the time for what purposes the money was spent was very poor indeed."

When Mr. Kimball, as president of the Boston & Maine's leased line, the Concord and Montreal, took up the campaign, his first act was to engage Edwin G. Eastman of Exeter, who for fifteen years had been Attorney General of New Hampshire, to take care of the eastern part of the State. On March 29, 1912, Mr. Kimball paid him a retainer of $3,000. On the witness stand Mr. Eastman testified that his services terminated in August, 1912, and for these he was paid an additional $3,668.76. While receiving such pay from Mr. Kimball, Mr. Eastman served as a delegate to the constitutional convention and received pay from the State. It was Mr. Eastman who led the fight against the suffrage amendment in June, 1912, on the floor of the constitutional convention.

To look after the western part of the State Mr. Kimball engaged George A. Weston, a lobbyist of Bellows Falls, Vt., giving him a retainer of $500. Mr. Weston made what the Commission calls the "remarkable condition" that he should not be required to keep any account of his time or expenditures.

His employment started in April, 1912, and he testified with regard to his activities that he did not carry "a banner or brass band."

Liquor Attorney Engaged

"In May, Weston employed George H. Steele of Manchester to assist him," says the report. "Steele was at that time, and is now, the secretary of the New Hampshire State Association of Licenses, and has for several sessions past represented the liquor interests before the Legislature. . . . When Mr. Weston employed him he specified that Mr. Steele should not be required to keep any account of his expenditures or his services."

Steele was paid between $6,000 and $7,000 during the year. He declared on the stand that he was careful to conceal the fact that he was in the employment of the railroad because anything he might "say or write would be more effective if it did not have the dollar mark stamped on it."

"In contrasting the amounts and methods of payment made by Mr. Kimball to Mr. Weston, and by Mr. Weston to Mr. Steele," says the report, "Mr. Weston said in his testimony that 'I gave him (meaning Steele) what I thought he was entitled to, and Mr. Kimball gave me what I asked for. I did with Mr. Steele, with the exception of the demand of payment, what Mr. Kimball did with me. I told him what I wanted done, and I paid him what I thought was proper compensation for what he did.' But Mr. Weston was unable to remember anything that Steele ever told him he had done."

It transpired during the evidence that Steele, before making an alliance with the Boston & Maine, had approached the attorney for the Grand Trunk, Mr. Jackson, "with the suggestion that the Grand Trunk co-operate with the liquor dealers' association in their fight, and upon having his suggestion turned down Mr. Steele said in substance that if the Grand Trunk did not wish to join forces with the liquor interests there were others who would."

The commission declares that an alliance between the Boston & Maine and the liquor interests was not only contemplated but was actually consummated.

Mr. Weston was paid $27,015.75 in addition to his retainer. The payment of more than $12,000 of this was made in August through Mr. Kimball and was done in such a manner as to violate the federal law in three different ways, in an effort to cover the trail.

Billings Kept Accounts

Mr. Kimball did not pay out all his money to attorneys, however. He formed what he called a Publicity Bureau, with Warren T. Billings, editor of a Dover newspaper, at its head and with three assistants. It was through Mr Billings that the Commission first found the actual trail of the interests' anti-suffrage campaign. All of the others took particular care not to itemize their expenditures in any way and their memory proved poor on the stand. Apparently from force of habit, however, Mr. Billings went into more detail, and it is on this account that the Commission finds his case significant.

The important thing is not the amount of money paid to or by Mr. Billings; for he was a minor employee and received only $65 a week in comparison with the $6,600 paid Eastman and the $27,000 paid Weston. But, as the report points out, "It is fair to conclude that the expenses incurred by other representatives of the Concord & Montreal, to an extent, at least, were incurred for purposes similar to those expended by Mr. Billings. His account throws a strong light upon the character of the work done.

"To give an idea of what his expenditures were and for what purposes they were made, we here quote a few of them. April 23, 24, 25, expenses on Taft matter in Dover, $20. Billings says that he was a Taft delegate to the State Convention, and he assumed that this $20 was expended to get Taft delegates. April 29, night before convention expenses, $2. This refers to the Republican State Convention. May 14, Democratic Convention expenses, 75c. This refers to the Democratic State Convention. June 14, auto 4 hours, in Rochester, Somersworth and Barrington, on Initiative and Women's Suffrage, $8. June 18, expenses at Rochester, Somersworth and Milton on Women's Suffrage, $1. June 22, expenses during Constitutional Convention, $3.25."

The Commission found that Billings paid for the insertion of articles in a number of newspapers, which were run, not as advertisements, but as news.

Railroad Men Show Hand

One of the results of this campaign was the election to the constitutional convention of men who were ready to do the bidding of the interests. The commission says:

"The extent to which employment by or official connection with the railroad necessarily influences the judgment is illustrated by the fact that in the Constitutional Convention of 1912, of ten regularly retained attorneys and twelve leased line directors who were members of the convention, all voted against the initiative and referendum, and all, except two of the directors, against women's suffrage, while the principal speakers against the proposed taxation amendment were railroad attorneys."

The chief speaker against woman suffrage was former Attorney General Eastman.

It is interesting to turn to The Woman's Journal of June 29, 1912, and read the following:

"It is reported that the main forces opposing the suffrage amendment in New Hampshire were the Boston & Maine Railroad, the Amoskeag Mills and the Portsmouth brewery. The Constitutional Convention was strongly for Taft, and though the suffrage associations are non-partisan, Roosevelt's coming out for suffrage was used as an argument against it. The most powerful corporations in New Hampshire are said to have had a strong lobby at work against woman suffrage long before the discussion and vote. If all the delegates who had promised to vote for it had kept their word it would have carried, but many were won over by the 'Interests.'"

In every campaign that has been conducted against equal suffrage the hand of the liquor interests has been visible. They have shown themselves willing to join forces with any corporation or big business that will aid them in furthering their designs. They were equally willing in New Hampshire to join the Boston & Maine or the Grand Trunk. If there is no corporation ready to work with them, they will work alone. The only certain thing is that they will be found carrying on, stealthily, under the surface, their vicious enterprise, wherever there is a suffrage campaign. If it were not for this fact, women would now have the ballot in Michigan, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Ohio, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and probably New York and Massachusetts.

The justice and the value of equal suffrage have been clearly demonstrated to this country. The only question that is before the voters of Iowa, South Dakota, and West Virginia, and that will be before the delegates to the Republican and Democratic national conventions, is: How long will the liquor interests be allowed to keep justice from the women of this country?

Henry Bailey Stevens.

Reports and Orders of the Public Service Commission of the State of New Hampshire, Vol. V, No. 13, March 21, 1916.

WOMEN RENDER ABLE FIRST AID

Saved Lives in Big Wreck in Ohio —Jersey Sheriff Saves Man From Drowning

Miss Constance Kopp, Under Sheriff of Bergen County, New Jersey, jumped into the Hackensack River and saved from drowning Tony Hajnacka, who escaped while being taken to the State Hospital for the Insane at Morris Plains, shortly before midnight, April 9, says the New York Evening Post. Hajnacka was being conveyed from the county jail in an automobile under the custody of Sheriff Robert N. Heath, his assistant, Miss Kopp, and the chauffeur. He jumped from the machine and ran to the river, which was three long blocks away.

Miss Kopp outdistanced the Sheriff in the pursuit of the prisoner, and plunged into the river after the latter. She had a short struggle with him before she could get him to the river bank, where the Sheriff was waiting to aid her.

In the recent Amherst wreck, women as well as men gave first aid to the injured. The New York Tribune reports that Daniel Sheehan, a business man and eye witness of the wreck, said: "Some of the women were grand. I do not know the names of those who got busy with the injured, but there were as many of them as there were men. The way those women worked was a revelation, and they saved lives."

But Women Must Not Vote Because—according to the March edition of the anti-suffrage organ, whenever women "reach a crisis calling for decisive executive action," they, "instinctively turn to men for assistance."

FARM GIRLS NEED CITIZENS' RIGHTS

Big Problem of Modern Agriculture Is To Make Girls Content On Farm

"We become more and more convinced," says the Rural New Yorker, "that the big question of modern farming is how to keep the girl on the farm contented and enterprising. The boy will stay there if the girl is satisfied.

"She should never be expected to put up with less. Give her a chance to develop some little business of her own, with the proceeds for her own use, and what is better, acknowledge in public that your girl is a help and a treasure. Keep the girl on the farm. It is the big farm need today."

The girl will also be more likely to stay on the farm if she is given the full rights of a citizen and a voice in the government under which she lives.

At a school election in Winnemucca, Nev., on April 1, a total of two hundred and fifty-four votes were cast and of this number 153 were those of women.

"THE GOOD WOMEN of KENTUCKY"

By Alice Lloyd

Senator James is quoted as having said on the floor of the Senate in 1914 that "the good women of Kentucky do not want the ballot." The Senior Senator seems a bit unfortunate in his acquaintance with the women of his State or at least his acquaintance must be very limited for one occupying his position.

There are forty thousand women in the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs who are leaders in their respective communities in every movement for good as well as the projectors and promoters of many movements for the general good of the State. This powerful organization is unqualifiedly committed to woman suffrage after many years of trying to reach the ends aimed at by the "indirect influence" route.

The great Woman's Christian Temperance Union advocates woman suffrage as it advocates the abolition of the liquor traffic and the suppression of commercialized vice; the presidents and leaders of the great women's missionary organization, some of them women of national fame, are ardent suffragists; the great body of women teachers in the State are for the most part suffragists; the women college deans and women college professors are suffragists.

The woman who founded moonlight schools and first led a State fight, now a national fight, against illiteracy, is a suffragist.

The woman who has for years made an ever growing crusade against blindness in the State and who during many sessions of the General Assembly has gone back and forth daily from Lexington to Frankfort carrying a little basket of cold luncheon because she was spending not only her strength but her substance without remuneration in this effort to secure legislation to relieve and to prevent blindness, is a suffragist.

The woman who with all her endowments of distinguished presence, gracious speech, social prestige and large wealth is devoting them all to the work of lifting the unfortunate and to establishing a vocational training school for delinquent girls, is a suffragist.

The gentle woman who is leading in the heroic effort to close the door above which is written for every woman "Abandon hope all ye who enter here," is a suffragist.

The woman who has with frail body but a hero's soul for years unfalteringly labored to have the epileptic and the adult feeble-minded better cared for is a suffragist. The woman who led the movement for better school laws in Kentucky leads the suffragists. The woman who inaugurated and led the anti-tuberculosis crusade in Kentucky leads also the suffragists. The list of good women who are suffragists is scarcely begun. Let the Senator who says in the halls of the national Legislature that the good women of Kentucky do not want the ballot go to Louisville, Paducah, Lexington, to almost any city or town in the State he essays to represent and he will find the soul and center of movements for human betterment a woman or women who believe in suffrage.

UPHEAVAL COMING IN THE ORIENT

Veiled Women of Egypt and Persia Have Shown Signs of Revolt Against Custom

There is an active society already in existence in Egypt for the abolition of the veil, and a few women have dared to put their faith in freedom into deeds. Among these was the Princess Nazli Fazil Khanum, a descendant of Mohammed Ali Pasha, who refused to be bound by the restrictions of the harem. She spoke Arabic, Turkish, English and French, and after her husband's death held a famous salon in Cairo, where many great men and women were entertained with honors. Her influence on politics is reported to have been elevating.

"For a girl to appear on the platform of a mission school, even thickly veiled, to receive her diploma, was a great innovation in Teheran," says Dr. Wilson's "Modern Movements Among the Moslems." "Yet during the revolution, Persian women organized patriotic clubs and secret societies, a dozen or more of them, in the Capital, and watched keenly, even with veiled eyes, the course of events. They were ardent supporters of liberty, acting as informants for Mr. Morgan Shuster, intriguing for the Constitutional party. At the final crisis the veiled women invaded the House of Parliament, and threatened the deputies if they yielded the liberties of their country."

WOMEN APPEAL TO FREE STATES

Republican and Democratic Women of New York Send Letters for Help to West

The Democratic and Republican women's clubs of New York City have sent letters to the women voters of the suffrage States, urging them to bring influence to bear on Congress to pass the nation-wide suffrage amendment. Mrs. James L. Wentz, president of the Women's Republican Club, adds a plea for their aid in securing a plank in the Republican national platform.

Letters have also been sent by the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, 14,000 strong, "The Little Mothers" Aid Association, the Woman's Civil Service League, Patrolmen's Wives' Benevolent Association and the New York branch of the National California Club.

Mrs. William H. Felton, "the grand old woman" of Cartersville, Ga., has also written a letter in which she says:

"We southern women ask you as patriotic women, endowed with authority to do things, to use your voting power in this present campaign to secure the election of Congressional Representatives who will demand woman suffrage in ALL the States of the Union."

A bill to make women eligible as health inspectors has just been killed in the Massachusetts Legislature. Women are doing good service as health inspectors in the Western States where women vote.

BAY STATE NEEDS TO WATCH WELL

Proposed Bill Would Place All Men On Parole Board Which Examines Women

A bill now pending in the Massachusetts Legislature shows how easily women's interests may be overlooked in legislation. For many years there has always been some woman on the State Board of Prison Commissioners. One of her duties has been to examine the women prisoners who are to be paroled. In judging whether a woman or girl can be released on parole without danger to herself and to the community, it is necessary to ask her the most intimate personal questions as to her health, her morals, etc. It seems almost self-evident that this examination should be conducted by a woman. But in the bill now pending for the reorganization of the commission, it is proposed to turn all the parole work over to three men. If the bill passes without providing for the examination of women prisoners by women, it will certainly be an object lesson on the need of women's votes.

WEAR A BUTTON

By Helen Loop

"Votes for Women," said the little yellow button I was wearing on my coat lapel. This attracted the attention of a saleswoman in an Indiana city, where I happened to be buying a pair of gloves. I had worn it so long it seemed a part of me, and I didn't realize for a moment what she meant, when she said, "Where did you get that button?"

She wasn't very young, and, although I did not know her very well, I knew that she had worked nineteen years in one store, and that then one day the proprietor came around and told her in a nice, candid, and very polite way that he did not need her any longer, that she was getting too old to do the work well, and that his customers preferred younger women to wait on them, etc. Fortunately a place was open in a store just starting up which she secured, but what if there had not been that chance? What would she have done?

"You see," said she, "I just can't help being interested in the ballot for women. It stands to reason that women will vote for shorter hours and better pay for themselves. I have never been an active suffragist; no one has ever asked me what I thought about the question, but I have been thinking, and your little button speaks a message to me that I would like to tell all women. I must get one and wear it myself." Needless to say I gave her the button, glad indeed that I had found this little oasis in the desert of indifference that so many of our good, well-intentioned women dwell in.

From a Steuben county editor who did yeoman service for the 1915 woman suffrage campaign comes this warm pledge of support for the 1917 campaign: "You can have anything you want in this paper. We are with you, and for you, and are ready and willing to fight—we want to fight—we don't want peace—on the subject of woman suffrage until it has become a reality in New York State."

THE MOTHERHOOD of THE NATION

(An Extract from a Letter by Jane Dearborn Mills)

The motherhood of the nation ought to be at the nation's service; and in no way can it be fully so without the political equality of women with men.

Among men there is a great deal of misunderstanding of women's motive in seeking this equality. Much of the man's opposition comes from his inherent love of the motherhood of woman, which is the woman's formative and cherishing and protective instinct. To those men who misunderstand the aim of equal suffrage and so think women are trying to prove themselves men, the world looks like desolation itself under the prospect of its losing that womanly instinct. Their opposition often results from this mistaken dread that women could really turn themselves into imperfect semblances of men; and what seems tyranny and disrespect in their withholding the vote from us is in reality respect for essential womanhood. It is inexpressible pain to them to feel that the world might lose the woman's peculiar grace of character. Nothing could make up to them for such a loss. They do not permanently like the silliness of the "clinging vine" much more than we do, but they will endure it rather than risk seeing the woman's peculiar grace and wit and wisdom and adaptability replaced by poor imitations of themselves. Such men, —and there are many,—do not understand that however much women talk of "rights" and "justice" and "equality with men in power for doing the same work," and other abstractions, they mean, at heart, the right and justice and power of having the freedom to do for the nation what nothing but its motherhood can do for it; that which men, because they are normal men, do not and cannot see is left undone. Women know, as men cannot, the needs of little children who come under the public care and ought to be guarded by the public from private greed and abuse; they know, as men never seem to see, that no man without a woman helper, is a fit protector for young girls in the streets; they know that in our courts children and women should always be guarded by women; and they know myriads of public needs now entirely neglected, that men could never understand if they were told, but which if they were cared for, all men would rejoice in. And when women are free to do these things, and the excitement of the first years in political freedom is past, it must be inevitable that they will go on discovering more and more of the nation's needs for her motherhood, and indefinitely improving and perfecting their own especial work.

UNION LAUNCHES TOUR OF WEST

Thirty-one suffragists from the Eastern States left Washington last Sunday on a special car for a tour of the suffrage States to complete the formation of a women voters' party. The project was launched by the Congressional Union at a conference of advisory counsel members in Washington Saturday.

Miss Lucy Burns, vice chairman of the Union, will be in charge of the expedition.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Philadelphia has just decided not to give boys a monopoly of the fun at their outing the third week in July. At the monthly meeting of the Union on April 8th, several girl members protested that they were debarred from participating in the athletic events always held in connection with the outing. They won their plea, and this year there will be special events for girls with a fine array of prizes.

"Many, perhaps most, of woman's temptations come from man. But he can save her from those of politics," says the anti-suffrage organ. Apparently, by this view of human relations, man should first learn to save woman from himself. If this is true, wouldn't it be well for him to begin by giving her some guarantees that he will save her from the first set of evils before he becomes so active in trying to save her from the second?

WOMEN TELL HOW THEY WON VOTE

Kansas Association Bespeaks Educational Campaign and Will Give Support to Other States

At a meeting of the board and committees of the Kansas Good Citizenship League, held at Tonganoxie, at the call of the president, Mrs. Cora Wellhouse Bullard, it was agreed that the organization, which was formerly the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, lend its support in helping the women of other States gain equal suffrage.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"We, the members of the Kansas Good Citizenship League, believing the time has come when a statement of the principles we believe and the methods employed by the women of Kansas in their campaign for equal suffrage will be of use to the women of other States, submit the following for publication:

"Faith in democracy, belief in the value and right of the individual, presupposes a belief in suffrage for every fully responsible person under any government. Our government will never be a fair or a complete one, so long as only one class is represented; nor will any class, either men or women, have their full development, exercising all their normal functions, unless they feel themselves to be not only governed, but taking part in government, as well.

"Upon spreading the truths of these statements, the securing of woman suffrage must depend. The whole campaign in Kansas was one of education, rather than conversion. The women of Kansas who planned and conducted the campaign for suffrage believe that the success of their efforts was due to the sane educational methods used. Believing that the voters of Kansas were a fair body of men, they absolutely refused to adopt any but rational methods, absolutely refusing to resort to anything that savored of the militant or spectacular, but directed their efforts to a purely educational campaign with no complication of party or use of political influence.

"The Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, now the Kansas Good Citizenship League, is affiliated with the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and that association rendered us valuable help during our campaign by sending us both money and speakers. We owe to them our earnest and unqualified support in their efforts to secure the amendment known as the Susan B. Anthony Amendment."

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1916

THE NEW YORK VICTORY

The New York Legislature has voted to resubmit the suffrage amendment, and by a sweeping majority—33 to 10 in the Senate, 109 to 30 in the Assembly.

The New York women have earned their victory. It did not come by chance. It is due to hard, judicious and well-organized work.

The New York Times says pettishly that it was because the legislators "could not say no to a woman." This implies that more women appealed to them in favor of resubmission than against it; for they were importuned on both sides. It is undoubtedly true that a vastly larger number of women are working for suffrage than in opposition to it; but in all probability the deciding factor with the Legislature was the big vote cast by the men of New York for equal rights last fall. The majority against the suffrage amendment was only about 200,000 in a total vote of more than 1,200,000. More than half a million men cast their ballots in behalf of justice to their mothers, sisters and wives.

This huge minority vote made a deep impression. Every far-sighted politician saw that the cause had already made immense headway in New York. The adverse margin was narrow; and now the legislators, some out of fairness, others out of political sagacity, have decided that it is best to give their constituents a chance to vote on the question again. A. S. B.

BAD TACTICS REBUKED

The anti-suffragists in New York strained every nerve to prevent the resubmission of the suffrage amendment, and even resorted to unworthy tactics of shuffling and delay. Five times the Senate Committee to which the measure had been referred appointed a day to take a vote upon it, on each occasion bringing hundreds of interested women to Albany from all parts of the State; and five times the Committee postponed action, thus giving the women their trouble for nothing. It was the opponents on the committee, led by Senator Brown, who were answerable for the many delays. They would have put off the matter forever if they could.

Everywhere the anti-suffragists try to keep the question from going before the voters—not only in New York, where their plea was that it had been submitted too recently, but in States where it has never been submitted at all. It is an additional satisfaction that such tactics have been rebuked. A. S. B.

NORWAY'S PROGRESS

Norway has just made women eligible to the Council of State. This is the fifth and crowning step in Norway's advance toward equal rights.

First the Norwegians gave municipal suffrage to all women who had an income, earned or inherited, of about $100 a year, or whose husbands had such an income, or who had it jointly with their husbands. This took in three fifths of the women of Norway. The measure worked well. Then they granted Parliamentary suffrage to all the women who had the qualifications required for the municipal vote. Finding this worked well also, they made municipal suffrage for women universal, and a few years later made women's Parliamentary suffrage universal, too, and gave women the right to be elected to Parliament. But they were still debarred from the Council of State, and now this last restriction has been removed.

The members of the Council of State are appointed by the Crown. The King of Norway is a suffragist, and if he wishes to take counsel with a woman he is now free to do so. Perhaps the men of Norway think that the best wisdom of men and women together will be none too great to deal with the pressing problems raised by the present war. A. S. B.

OUR MAY BASKET FILLS UP

All over the country the suffragists will hold meetings on May 1 to pass resolutions calling upon the great national parties to adopt suffrage planks. A feature of the celebration might be to prepare a May basket for each national party committeeman from the district, and to have a deputation carry it and present it to him at his home.

The May basket could contain the resolution passed at the meeting, accompanied by the new suffrage map of North America, and such arguments as each local club thinks most likely to carry weight. Among them should be a list of our victories: for there is nothing quite so convincing as the logic of the accomplished fact. And the May basket which is being prepared for the suffragists this year by the course of events is filling up fast. It already contains Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Norway and New York; and we hope that the end is not yet. A. S. B.

AN OBJECT LESSON

Just now the suffragists certainly have the laugh on those opponents who have been making a great fuss because Mrs. Vira Boardman Whitehouse signed an appeal for funds for an ultra radical magazine.

A batch of particularly bad bills was lately introduced in the New York Legislature. They were known as the "Underworld bills," because they were put in, according to Police Commissioner Woods, "in the interest of no part of the public except in the Vice Trust." They propose to "stop police surveillance over alleged disorderly hotels." The New York Times says their sole object is to protect those scoundrels "who batten on vice, whose pockets have been filled with the dirtiest money in the world." E. A. Everett, who presented these disgraceful measures to the Codes Committee of the Legislature, and the three members of the committee who supported them—Chase, Taylor and Nickerson—had all of them opposed woman suffrage; and Taylor and Nickerson had made speeches against it, declaring that woman's ballot would endanger the home.

This fact is commended to those persons who are circulating through Georgia an anonymous attack on Mrs. Whitehouse—herself a Southern woman. They have reprinted from "The Masses" an irreverent ballad, and are sending it out with the statement that Mrs. Whitehouse signed an appeal for funds for "The Masses." They omit to mention that she signed it two months before the ballad in question was published.

Everybody knows that some ultra radicals favor equal suffrage. On the other hand, every well-informed person knows that all the commercialized vice interests oppose votes for women. People know these things, but they do not recall the two facts at the same time. As Mrs. Catt says, they do not bring the two sides of their heads together. If they did, they would see that the solid opposition of the vicious interests to equal suffrage far outweighs in significance the support given to it by a few extreme theorists in religion and sociology. The great organized forces which make a money profit out of practical irreligion are against woman suffrage every time. A. S. B.

BALLOTS AND BANANAS

Some of the anti-suffrage arguments neutralize each other. They might "pair," like a Republican and a Democrat who want to be absent during a legislative vote. But, instead of withdrawing themselves on both sides, these mutually contradictory arguments have a perverse fondness for parading in couples, and insisting that both shall be received together.

Here is Senator William M. Bray of Wisconsin, for instance, who contributes to a Boston magazine an article giving an alleged account of an elaborate straw vote taken among the women of a certain district years ago, with a result adverse to suffrage. This shows, in his opinion, that most women are opposed to the ballot; but he immediately goes on to argue that it should not be given to them, because, once granted, it would be "irrevocable"! This implies that the majority would never consent to give it up. If they are opposed to it now, what is going to make them change their minds and become so tenaciously attached to it after they have once got it? This can only be because they find that the predicted bad results fail to materialize.

In Hawaii, in the old heathen times, bananas were taboo to women. The women were carefully taught that if any woman ate a banana, heavy disasters would fall upon her and upon the community. For centuries all the women believed it; and even after some of the more intelligent began to doubt it, the majority continued to believe. But, whether the majority so believing was large or small, so long as they had no experience in the matter their opinion on the subject could have little rational weight in comparison with the opinion of women on other islands who had eaten bananas for years. There is much solemn discussion as to what the majority of women think about suffrage where they have never tried it, as if their a priori opinion were a point of vast importance. A point of much greater significance is what the majority of women think about suffrage after they have had experience of it. And even the strongest opponents admit that after it is once granted to women it can never be taken away—any more than the right to eat bananas can be taken away from the Hawaiian women now that they have tried it and have found that lightning and earthquakes do not follow.

It is often said that whenever the majority of women want suffrage they can get it. Whenever the majority of women in any State want to get rid of suffrage they can get rid of it. Indeed, since in all the suffrage States men outnumber women, if there were any general wish among the men to repeal it, they could do so with the help of only a small part of the women. As there is no serious movement anywhere for repeal, it is fair to assume that the majority are content.

In California, in 1911, 121,000 men voted against equal suffrage, and it was claimed that 80 per cent. of the women also were opposed. The next year a petition was started for its repeal, under the initiative and referendum. Both men and women were eligible to sign. Yet one year's experience had allayed the opposition so thoroughly that the antis failed to get the 32,000 signatures needed to resubmit the question. An ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory. A. S. B.

WANTED, CONSCIENCE

"It takes more to rouse the West to the seriousness of a situation than to rouse New England, and the antis of the West must have some help from New England conscientiousness," said Miss Lucy Price, as reported in the official organ of the Massachusetts anti-suffragists for April, 1916. She was appealing to Massachusetts antis to help defeat equal suffrage in Iowa. Undoubtedly some conscientious people oppose votes for women in New England, as well as elsewhere; but it is not "New England conscientiousness" or any other sort of conscientiousness that sends out the large grist of campaign falsehoods now flooding Iowa.

The Massachusetts anti-suffrage organ, in its current issue, makes repeated and fervent appeals to Massachusetts people to help kill the pending amendment in Iowa. "Victory or defeat in one section is an encouragement or a handicap in all the others," it says. "A decisive anti-suffrage victory in Iowa will be of great assistance in the campaigns in South Dakota and West Virginia." And it also reminds its readers that "every day counts." All of which may well be taken to heart by suffragists as well. A. S. B.

IS IT A SCANDAL?

The Boston & Maine Railroad has been under investigation by the New Hampshire Public Service Commission. In its report, just issued, the commission finds that the railroad went into politics and used the stockholders' money for various purposes which had no legitimite connection with railroad management; among others, for opposing woman suffrage. "There is no possible justification," says the report, "for a railroad's spending money in electing delegates to a political convention and entertaining those delegates; in opposing woman suffrage and the initiative and referendum." The commission adds that "an alliance between the Boston & Maine and the liquor interests was not only considered, but was actually consummated."

And now, just a few days after the commission's report has come out, officially establishing these facts, the organ of the Massachusetts anti-suffragists questions whether the $50,000 fund raised by the National Suffrage Association is used legitimately. It says: "If it were known that an association of railway managers had established such a fund to procure favorable consideration from Congress of some measure in which they were interested, it would create a national scandal."

We venture to predict that neither this nor any other anti-suffrage organ will have one word of rebuke for the Boston & Maine's action in paying out the stockholders' money to defeat woman suffrage, or will admit for a moment that it was "a scandal."

As for the National Suffrage Association, it draws up a budget, showing how it proposes to spend its money, before setting out to raise it, and every year it publishes an itemized report of its receipts and expenditures. Can the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage say as much? A. S. B.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

VIRGINIA

Mrs. G. Harvey Clarke, with the help of other tireless workers, has just finished a list of all the bills passed by the recent Virginia Legislature of particular interest to women. The year's legislation stands highest in that regard, since the number of public welfare bills passed was fifty per cent. greater than ever before in Virginia.

At the head of the list is the bill to give the mother an equal right with the father to the custody and earnings of a minor child. The women complain that this bill, although designed to give the mother equal guardianship, does not do so, and under it a man may still will away the guardianship of his children, after his death, to some person other than the mother.

A more stringent compulsory education bill was passed, and the appropriation for education was raised from $7,200,000, in 1914, to $7,800,000 in 1916. A gambling law was passed.

It is a matter of great regret to the women that their efforts to get the age of consent raised to 18 failed, since it was only raised to 16. However, they are hoping a great deal from the bill which authorizes towns of over 15,000 inhabitants to employ policewomen for the protection of the women and girls of the community. A determined effort will be made to pursuade the city council of Richmond to do so.

The State health officers have been given jurisdiction over the water supply of the entire State to interfere and demand changes from the towns whenever they think pubic health requires it and the substantial sum of $99,500 was voted toward the work of fighting tuberculosis in Virginia. A law providing for compulsory segregation of consumptives who refuse to follow ordinary rules of hygiene was also passed.

The fact that contract labor for convicts has been abolished, that a commission has been appointed to investigate the workmen's compensation laws in other States, that the State is to have an Art Commission and that fire escapes are now required for buildings over two stories high where as many as fifteen people are employed, have interested women as humanitarian and life-saving measures.

TENNESSEE

Miss Christine Noble and Miss Nell Dobbs, prize equal franchise debaters of the Chattanooga Central High School, delivered two interesting addresses last week before the local Business Women's Suffrage Club. Mrs. C. H. Pyron presided at the meeting.

Miss Margaret H. Ervin, the chairman of legislation for the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, it was announced, has been delegated to speak at the Mississippi Valley Suffrage conference which meets in Minneapolis in May. Her topic is to be "Legislation." Miss Margaret Foley, speaker and campaigner of note, will be in Tennessee from May 1 to 6th, under the direction of Mrs. Mary P. McVeigh. She will fill an engagement in Chattanooga while she is in the State.

Mrs. J. M. McCormack, was chosen to respond to the addresses of welcome delivered by Gov. Thomas C. Rye and the Hon. Jesse M. Littleton at the opening meeting of the Tennessee Association of Charities and Corrections in Chattanooga on April 9.

WEST VIRGINIA

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association was held at the Windsor Hotel on April 16 to consider the resignation of the president, Mrs. G. Gale Ebert, of Parkersburg. It was accepted and Mrs. Ellis Yost, of Morgantown, was named to succeed her. Mrs. Ebert has been in poor health for some time and as a result tendered her resignation.

Plans for furthering the campaign was taken up and many matters pertaining to the suffrage organization were acted upon. Among those in attendance were Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, of Morgantown; Miss Margaret McKinney, of Fairmont; Mrs. Florence Peadro, of Parkersburg; Mrs. Flora Williams, of Wheeling; Miss Carrie Zane and Miss Florence Hoge, both of Wheeling. Two national officers were also present, Mrs. Frank Roessing and Miss Hannah Patterson, both of Pennsylvania.

MISSISSIPPI

While Mrs. Martin Holbrook, of the Mobile, Ala., E. S. A. was visiting her mother at Pass Christian in March, a large new league was formed. Shortly after it was launched, Miss Pauline Orr, the State president and a teacher in the Mississippi Industrial College, came to the Pass to hold a meeting with the new league. A large audience listened to her talk on the education of girls. Mrs. J. B. Stroud is the president of the Pass Christian Association.

Miss Orr said: "I have spent 28 years teaching our girls to broaden and I am now devoting my time to an effort to broaden the field that my girls may use their education for the benefit of humanity."

NEVADA

The first State-wide convention, or State council meeting, of the Nevada Women's Civic League, has been called for April 27 and 28, in Reno.

The calls have just been issued by the State President, Miss Anne Martin, from Washington, D. C., where she has been spending the winter. Miss Martin will return to Nevada early in April to conduct the work of organizing the convention. Miss Minnie Flanigan, president of the Reno Women's Civic League and treasurer of the State League, has been named chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, and Mrs. J. F. George has been appointed chairman of the Hospitality Committee. Mrs. George will be assisted by Mrs. H. H. Clark and Mrs. James Dunn, of Reno.

The official call says, in part: "As this is the first State-wide meeting of the newly-enfranchised women of Nevada, it is a significant and important one. Its purpose is to make plans for influencing by non-partisan work the general election for the better government of Nevada, and to prepare the women to exercise their political rights, not only for the benefit of their own community and State, but to help the cause of women everywhere."

KENTUCKY

A suffrage contest took place at the Western Normal School, Bowling Green, April 5. There were three contestants for the ten-dollar gold piece offered by the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, and the prize was won by Miss Louise Travelstead.

ALABAMA

Mobile is planning several public meetings for the coming month. On April 24 and 25 Miss Margaret Foley, of Boston, will speak. Mrs. Burke and Miss Richardson, the transcontinental tourists, will arrive soon afterward in their little yellow car. May second is to be the annual celebration day, with Miss Lola Trax, of Baltimore, as speaker. A number of open-air meetings will be held.

MISSOURI

At a meeting of the Suffrage Club of the University of Missouri on April 4, thirty women were present. A constitution, which was suggested by the National College Equal Suffrage League, was read and adopted. An election ensued, with the following result: president, Miss Mary Robertson; secretary-treasurer, Miss Gladys Baker; executive committee, Miss Helen Redding, Miss Lois Hodges and Miss Clara Dunn.

The club is planning a lecture in the near future with Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst as the speaker.

MICHIGAN

Suffragists of Coldwater have sustained their own right of partial enfranchisement, and a large number of men, who in previous elections have voted unlawfully for members of the school board, have been disfranchised. The decision, which is counted as a big victory in the State, came when Judge Frederick W. Knowlen, of Lenawee County, issued a peremptory writ of mandamus ordering the election commissioners of the city of Coldwater to have proper ballots printed for the women of the city to vote for members of the school board.

In Coldwater, the city election and the school election are held at the same time. The women of the city had been informed that they could not vote at this election, despite the fact that the State law provides for the enfranchisement of women at the school elections. A number of the most active suffragists of the city took the matter up and petitioned the court for a writ of mandamus, compelling special ballots for them. It then appeared that during former years many men who were not qualified by the State law to vote at school elections had been voting for members of the board of education along with the city officers, because no special ballots had been provided for them.

"Save your papers and your rags for suffrage" is the slogan sent out by State headquarters of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association.

Realizing the big demand for raw materials for the papermaking industry and the big possibility which the woman in the home has for saving paper, and likewise the opportunity which the situation offers to furnish revenue while aiding one of Michigan's biggest industries, Mrs. O. H. Clark, president of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, is sending out to the organization in every county an appeal to gather together all the waste paper and rags available. Business men, school children, club women, everybody will be enlisted in this big paper-saving crusade.

NEW JERSEY

The Montclair Equal Suffrage League will conduct a "suffrage school" every Wednesday in Unity Church. Prominent speakers will discuss civic matters and give the history of equal suffrage and of its operation in the States where women vote.

COLORADO

At a recent meeting of the Colorado Equal Suffrage association, a committee was appointed to draft nd present a resolution to the Colorado delegates to the National conventions asking them to work for the insertion of a suffrage plank in their respective platforms.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. Honora McPherson, president; Mrs. Marie G. Dieker, secretary; Mrs. Hattie K. Howard, treasurer; Dr. Elizabeth Cassidy, auditor; Mrs. Lucy I. Harrington, chairman legislative committee; Mrs. Katherine T. Hosmer, chairman committee on State institutions; Mrs. Hattie Westover, chairman program committee; Mrs. Anna Scott, chairman municipal government committee; Dr. Mary Barker Bates, chairman Juvenile Court Committee; Mrs. Mae Gregory, chairman committee on courtesy.

At the election meeting of the Denver Woman's Club, April 1, resolutions to ask the Denver Civic and Commercial Club to inform people in the unenfranchised States that suffrage has not been a failure as has been libellously stated, and to endorse a suffrage plank in the national party planks were adopted.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. George W. Dibert, chairman of the woman suffrage party in Pennsylvania, has resigned owing to ill health and Mrs. J. O. Miller of Pittsburgh has been temporarily appointed to succeed her.

GEORGIA

The Equal Suffrage League of Chatham county has won a new recruit for suffrage in Chief of Police M. L. Meldrim, of Savannah. He has written to the equal suffrage headquarters:

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter requesting an expression from me in connection with woman suffrage. I am in favor of it. I believe our women to be deserving of it. I believe it will promote our national welfare. I look to the enfranchisement of women as a stepping stone to a purer ballot box. You can class me as one who is very much in favor of woman suffrage, feeling that it will make a very great improvement in our politics. I, therefore, wish you all the success it is possible to achieve toward securing the ballot for women. M. L. Meldrim, Chief of Police, Savannah."

"It won't be long, apparently," says the Savannah Press, "before all the well-known men in Savannah will be lined up with those who want to see the ladies vote early if not often."

A Call to the Mississippi Valley Conference, Minneapolis, Minnesota, May 7, 8, 9, 10, 1916

TO THE WOMEN OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY:

The Mississippi Valley is a center of suffrage campaigns and activities. It is all important that we should convene at this time and plan for greater efficiency in our methods to secure enfranchised citizenship.

We are approaching a national crisis in woman suffrage. The federal amendment will pass. What then? When the amendment passes, each State automatically becomes a campaign State. We must prepare. We must win.

WHY YOU SHOULD GO TO THE CONFERENCE

Because every woman should assist in securing the political enfranchisement of her sex. She has benefited by the faithful toil of those who are loyal to the cause of equal suffrage in the past. Every woman should repay her obligations to the past by being loyal in her own day.

Because every awakened woman wishes to know how she can best serve humanity. She desires to contribute personal service to important social movements. In order to do this each must learn how to organize the material of her own mind and systematize her own time. The Conference is a school of plans and methods for woman citizens.

Women are not yet fully enfranchised in any social institution—not in property, not in the family, not in the church, not in the State, not in the school, not in culture, and not in business. Public suffrage for women will help secure their fundamental human rights. Political enfranchisement awakens women to a larger and nobler conception of life and service for humanity.

Come to give and receive. Come to inspire and be inspired.

Florence Bennett Peterson, Chairman,
1320 Glenlake Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.
Mrs. W. E. Barkley,
1827 E Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.
Miss Annette Finnegan,
Hotel Brazos, Houston, Texas.

The general local chairman is Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Minnesota State Suffrage Headquarters, 403 Essex Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The Iowa Campaign

If there is a man, woman or child who does not know that the suffrage amendment is to be voted on in Iowa, June 5, it will not be the fault of the suffragists. Every one of the ninety-nine counties is planning its own particular form of demonstration as well as carrying out the general State plans.

To the list of speakers already announced have been added the names of Mrs. O. W. Havermeyer of New York City, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch of New York, daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and former president of the New York Women's Political Union; Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky, of the famous Clay family, and Mrs. Mabel Dunlap Curry of Indiana.

With few exceptions the speakers and workers who have come to Iowa from out of the State are more than ordinarily interested in the campaign, because of ties of relationship or former residence. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will start her tour of the State at Council Bluffs on April 16, when the ninth district conference will be held.

District conferences are quite in order among the suffragists. The sixth district will hold its convention April 27 at Oskaloosa, and a big demonstration has been planned with Mrs. Catt as honor guest. Mrs. Catt will make her address out of doors. Out of door speeches will be the rule with many during the spring weeks. April 21 is the day of the second district conference at Davenport. Miss Flora Dunlap, State president, will be present at the conference to deliver an address.

Sixteen to one is the ratio of the suffrage and non-suffrage supporters in Winterset according to the county chairman. The canvass has just been completed. At the close of a debate recently in that town, the audience present was asked to be the judge, and 250 wrote their opinions with the result that suffrage won, four to one. The taking of straw votes has become quite a popular thing in the towns over the State. At a men's banquet at Humboldt, a straw vote was taken with 70 men voting yes and 16, no.

W. W. Moore, familiarly known in Des Moines as Uncle Billy Moore, is an ardent suffragist. Mr. Moore offered the local suffragists all the free billboard space they may desire to advertise during May the vote on the suffrage amendment June 5. The offer was accepted and the bills ordered.

Mrs. Agnes Riddle, from Colorado, member of the House of Representatives, will arrive April 17 in Iowa. Mrs. Riddle is a practical farm woman and according to a Denver paper, she will forego superintending the spring plowing and planting on her farm that she may help Iowa women in their campaign. Mrs. Riddle will go into the farm districts of Iowa. Her record in the Legislature stands as a triumph for good government and wise legislation; her position in the State Grange should be for her an "open sesame" to every farm house in Iowa.

10,000 circulars are being prepared by the Denver Chamber of Commerce relating to the prosperity of Colorado, based on facts and figures taken from government reports. These are for distribution in Iowa by the Denver Chamber of Commerce.

The Corydon Suffrage Club has voted unanimously to secure a number of pigs, pen them up at the edge of town, gather all the refuse of the city and feed it to the pigs. When the summer has flown and the hogs are sleek and fat, the pigs will be sent to the butchers and the money devoted to the suffrage cause. Mrs. Margaret Sutton is the president of the Corydon Suffrage club. Meanwhile the backyards and alleys will be cleaned and flies reduced.

The Political Equality club of Des Moines arranged with one of the local cafes for a Suffrage day last Friday. The members of the board acted as floor managers and the members of the club served the cafeteria luncheon. One-fourth of the proceeds went to suffrage. Mr. B. F. Longley, the owner of the cafeteria, is an ardent suffragist, as is Mrs. Longley, who has been identified with suffrage work for a number of years.

The Junior League, as the younger suffragists of Burlington call themselves, arranged a window setting to represent a voting booth, on the night of the Burlington Spring Fashion show. Two men were present in the capacity of clerk and judge. Throughout the evening the young women of the league filed past and deposited their votes in the ballot box. Incidentally suffrage literature was distributed.

The Polk county branch of the Iowa Farm Women's Association, Mrs. Nellie M. Richardson, president, has passed a unanimous resolution favoring suffrage.

Suffrage headquarters were opened in Sioux City on April 3, with fifty women present. Women will be in charge of the hall each day. Addresses will be made and literature distributed.

Two hundred and fifty University of Iowa girls are now enrolled in the University equal suffrage association. Each day sees an increase in membership. Literary societies have taken it up. The Octave Thanet literary society has joined the organization as a body. A Men's League for Women suffrage has also been organized with C. F. Heubner as president; Joseph Walker, Prof. George F. Kay, Euclid Sanders, vice-presidents; and Lee D. Koser, secretary-treasurer. An executive committee was appointed, including S. A. Swisher, Prof. Albert Benjamin, and Dr. M. A. H. Jones.

One of the first steps towards equal suffrage was taken at a special election held in Imogene when women were permitted to vote on the installing of an electric system. The proposition carried by a majority of eight to one. The press of that town says, "This being the first time women were allowed to vote, they feel highly elated with their victory."

Mrs. Ellen French Aldrich, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, will be the first woman mayor of Sawtelle, Cal. At the election April 11 she received the largest vote polled by any candidate for places on the Board of Trustees. According to custom, the candidate with the largest vote has been elected president of the board, with the title of "Mayor."

MASSACHUSETTS

A joint Congressional Committee, to have charge of the Congressional work in this State, has been chosen from the Massachusetts W. S. A. and the Massachusetts P. E. U. It was agreed that this committee should consist of a chairman acceptable to both associations, and six members, acceptable to both, four to be nominated by the Massachusetts W. S. A. and two by the Massachusetts P. E. U.

The chairman is Mrs. L. J. Johnson of 90 Raymond St., Cambridge. The members from the Massachusetts W. S. A. are Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley, Mrs. Wenonah Osborne Pinkham, Mrs. Claude U. Gilson and Mrs. D. M. Blair; those from the P. E. U., Miss Fanny C. Osgood and Mrs. Perry Walton.

Details were arranged at a recent joint meeting of the executive committees of the two associations. The Congressional District chairmen have been approved by each.

The Congressional Committee has met and elected Mrs. Blair secretary and Miss Osgood treasurer. The work is to be pushed as actively as possible.

An Equal Suffrage League has just been formed in Palmer, with Miss Genevra T. Clark as President.

The Massachusetts P. E. U. held a meeting of working women and men last Monday in Worcester, on Miss Camilla Whitcomb's "Threshing Floor." There were addresses by Mrs. Fitzgerald, Miss Bagley and Miss Alice Henry.

INDIANA

In a straw vote taken at Kokomo, a unanimous vote for woman suffrage was cast by the Kokomo Chamber of Commerce, the Woman's Department Club and the Symposium.

NEW YORK SENATE PASSES 33 TO 10

(Continued from page 121.)

ognize her as great and noble in the sphere which is hers by nature and consent of man. But American woman has gone far afield from her rightful place, and I am old-fashioned enough to fight to the last against any movement which will take her further from her God-appointed task and duty."

Senator George B. Wellington, of Troy, said that he believed the people who voted for suffrage last fall had an inherent right to ask for reconsideration of the vote by which they were defeated.

"I think if we could get a little chivalry into our politics, it would be a mighty good thing," he said.

Senator Whitney said he believed the growing sentiment for suffrage would result in a much larger vote for it when it was submitted to the people again.

The galleries were filled with New York City teachers when the bill was passed. Most of them were suffragists. Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw and a number of workers were on hand.

Senator Carswell made a long speech against the measure during the final debate.

The ten Senators who voted against the amendment were Brown, Carswell, Lawson, Newton, Sage, Towner, Walters and Wicks, Republicans; and Carswell and Ramsperger, Democrats.

NEW YORK

The annual report of the New York State W. S. A. has just been issued. It gives the minutes and reports of the forty-seventh annual meeting, which is known as the Reorganization Convention. The book contains 95 pages and includes the vote of November 2 by counties.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

The Free States

Full equal suffrage prevails in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Montana, Nevada and Alaska. Women have presidential and municipal suffrage in Illinois. These States have a total of 91 electoral votes.

The nation-wide suffrage, or "Susan B. Anthony," Amendment

Providing that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

In Senate. Reported favorably by committee and now on calendar in Senate awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In House. Action to be taken by Judiciary Committee March 28, 1916.

Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

In Senate. Before Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In House. Before Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker, chairman.

State Suffrage Amendments

Passed by Legislatures and to be decided by majority of men voting on question.

In Iowa: June 5, 1916.

In South Dakota and West Virginia: Nov. 7, 1916.

In New York the Assembly has passed the amendment 109 to 30 and the Senate 33 to 10.

CHICAGO ELECTS GOOD ALDERMEN

(Continued from page 121.)

women hold the balance of power in Tuesday's election.

"The statement issued a few days ago by the committee of one hundred tells the story of the growth of 'Your Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium' from its inception in the minds of those who saw the need, both of the community and of the sick poor, to a splendid achievement. They point out the unselfish devotion of those who worked long and endured much that this great achievement might be. First and foremost among those who worked and sacrificed was, of course, Dr. Sachs, and when political spoils threatened to undo the work of years, it was Dr. Sachs who suffered most.

"He came a young man to America, fired with enthusiasm for the 'land of the free,' eager to spend himself in helping to develop its ideals. His sorrow and disappointment over the discovery that we are not yet free, he himself expressed only a day or two ago, when he said, 'I am so confused and bewildered, I believe so much in America, and some day it will be all right, but now I am confused.' His confusion was too great—his sturdy spirit was broken, and his sensitive nature rebelled.

"He has left a great task for us—the task of freeing the institution he gave so much to make from political interference and of giving it again to the sick poor of Chicago. The women can do this Tuesday at the ballot box.

"Such a monument to the spirit and work of Dr. Sachs will go a long way toward redeeming Chicago in the eyes of the world that must look upon us today as singularly short sighted and unappreciative.

"Within a few days a memorial meeting will be called, but Tuesday we vote.

"Let us not fail—let us remember Lincoln's challenge to the people:

"'It is for us, the living, rather to be here dedicated to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced.'"

This appeal was undoubtedly responsible to a large extent for the election of 22 of the 35 aldermanic candidates endorsed by the Municipal Voters' League.

CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has been using in the street cars of Hartford cards bearing the following assertions: "Less than four per cent. of the women of Connecticut want the vote. Taxes are higher where women vote. Suffrage is a failure in the West." The Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association has countered with cars signs to the following effect: "Suffragists outnumber antis ten to one. Suffrage is a success wherever it has been tried. No State has ever taken it back. Kansas, where women vote, has no State debt; the State debt of Connecticut is over thirteen million dollars."

Osteopaths of the Iowa seventh district in their convention unanimously adopted a resolution favoring woman suffrage last week.

Statistician Declares Good Results from Granting Ballot

Those who Oppose Woman Suffrage Favor Property Rights above Preservation of Human Resources — Expert States that Colorado Bonds Are in Great Demand, Proving absence of "Freak Legislation"

The claim made by anti-suffragists in Iowa that "freak" legislation follows the granting of the ballot to the women is answered in a letter written to a prominent Des Moines business man and manufacturer, by a member of the Babson Statistical Organization of Boston, whose fame as economic engineers is world-wide. Talk of equal suffrage having a bad effect upon business is branded as "poppy cock" by this business expert, who says, in part: "My personal opinion is that the 'stand-pat,' 'it-will-hurt-business' type of mind will cry out whenever equal suffrage or any other change is advocated. They do not want to be disturbed. The change may or may not be good; they do not want to be troubled to examine into it; so they cry out, 'It hurts business.'

"No doubt there is a great deal of new legislation that follows equal suffrage, but I do not think any of it is really socialistic. A great deal of thinking and legislation is called socialistic because it is not in the interest of certain corporations and certain moneyed interests. It is socialistic only in the sense that it is for the great social body instead of for a few individuals or a few special interests.

"If legislation for the elimination of child labor, for better sanitation in public buildings, streets and factories; if all kinds of humanistic legislation is socialistic, then I believe it could be said that woman suffrage is favorable to socialistic legislation. It has been demonstrated, I believe, that where such humanistic legislation is really beneficial to employees, it is beneficial to business.

"Those who oppose woman suffrage on the ground that it would tend to 'freak' legislation and socialistic legislation, harmful to business, are generally those who believe that child labor in the South and elsewhere is a good thing for the children. In other words, they are the standpat class who put dollar values above human values. If dividends are paid they do not care whether these dividends have been produced by slaves, children, or at whatever human cost. Women are opposed to this viewpoint, as they place the most emphasis on personal, human factors."

This expert in finance states that he has observed these things for himself and has not relied upon reports or anyone else's say-so. In summing up the situation, he says: "It narrows down to the question of whether the people of Iowa want humanistic legislation. They will get it, if they get woman suffrage."

In regard to the desirability of investing money in Colorado and Denver bonds, another member of this firm of economic engineers makes direct reply as follows: "So far as I know, there is no 'freak' legislation in Colorado. I have just been talking with a prominent bond house which handles a lot of Colorado bonds and they tell me that Colorado State and municipal bonds are in great demand and sell on a higher basis than the bonds of many other States."

After an absence of two months in California, Miss Jane Addams returned to Hull House, Chicago, on April 2. Although much benefited by the vacation, Miss Addams is still in uncertain health. Miss Emily G. Balch, professor of sociology at Wellesley College, sailed on April 8 for Stockholm, where she will attend the neutral conference for International Peace as an alternate for Miss Addams.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912

The Woman's Journal and Suffrage News, published weekly at Boston, Massachusetts, for April 1, 1916.

Editor—Alice Stone Blackwell, 3 Monadnock Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Managing Editor—Agnes E. Ryan, 32 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Mass.

Publisher—The Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Owners—The Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Alice Stone Blackwell, 3 Monadnock Street, Dorchester, Mass.

M. A. Evans, 17 Gloucester Street, Boston.

Agnes E. Ryan, 32 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Mass.

Estate of Rebecca Bowker, address unknown.

G. L. Taylor, Douglas, Michigan.

Estate of J. J. Belville, 1951 East 66th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

Agnes E. Ryan,
Managing Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-ninth day of March, 1916.

(Seal) Charles W. Blood.

My commission expires October, 1916.

MAINE

Mrs. Frederic Sykes and Miss Florence B. Whitehouse with women representing eight Maine associations, called upon Hon. Carl Milliken and Mr. Parkhurst, Republican candidates for governor; upon Senator Charles F. Johnson and Attorney-General Pattengall, a leader in the Democratic ranks. These gentlemen received the delegation courteously. Mr. Milliken and Mr. Pattengall are strong suffragists. Mr. Parkhurst spent over an hour telling the delegates that he was not yet convinced that women would inprove the electorate. Mr. Johnson said that he believed each State should decide for itself as to the enfranchisement of its women.

New leagues have been formed in Waterville and Rockland. Hon. Obadiah Gardiner, Esq., senator from Rockland, was present at a meeting in that city and declared:

"There can be no consistent democracy with a half of the people sovereign and half subject, and I do not know any influence so far-reaching and effective in uplifting humanity as a good woman. I used to be an anti of the strongest type, but I traveled through the Western States and became a convert to suffrage. The influence of women in the Grange has held the organizations together."

The Congressional Union will give an outdoor pageant in June as entertainment for the delegates to the biennial convention of the National Federation of Women's Clubs in New York. T. Coleman du Pont has given the use of his estate at Great Neck, L. I., which will be, with the adjoining estates of Mrs. Preston Satterwhite and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, the scene of the pageant. Mr. du Pont will also provide the special trains, the decorations and the luncheon which will precede the pageant.

Indianapolis has been chosen as the rendezvous of the International Association of Policewomen, where members will assemble on May 10 and hold sessions for three days. The Association is composed of women engaged in all forms of police and probation work in the larger cities of this country and Canada. Mrs. Alice S. Wells of Los Angeles, in speaking of the coming conference, writes: "The organization has made a very gratifying growth. In less than a year it has enrolled paying members in fifteen States and some of the Canadian provinces. All those connected with police work in any way and others especially interested are welcome at the Indianapolis meeting."

ON THE PRESS

"JONATHAN'S NIGHT-SHIRT"

A THOROUGHLY AMUSING ONE-ACT FARCE.

By Ferdinande W. Reed.

It is a wholesome combination of fun and propaganda—just what suffragists have been looking for. It has had two performances in the Little Theatre of Kansas City, Mo. Says the Star of that city:

"Possibly the greater part of the two audiences that saw it—'Jonathan's Nightshirt'—were already emancipated from the belief that men and women should not share equally in the matter of government, but if any well-grounded anti-suffragist sentiment were present, it surely didn't survive the onslaught of this ironic attack."

The characters are two men and two women, and the acting time is about twenty minutes. The price and conditions for producing will be announced later. Address inquiries to The Woman's Journal.

More than a hundred Massachusetts women are planning to join the party that will go to Chicago and St. Louis early in June to ask for a suffrage plank in the National Republican and Democratic platforms. The arrangements are in charge of Mrs. Fanny C. Lancaster, 371 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

The little yellow car which started from New York last week on its transcontinental tour for suffrage, was christened with a bottle of gasoline by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. Mrs. Alice S. Burke and Miss Nell Richardson, who are running the car, will stir up sentiment all along the route for planks in the platforms of the two national parties.

Press dispatches from Paris state that, as an experiment, women are being employed in some of the military garrisons in place of auxiliary troops. The minister of war has noticed how successfully the women have responded in Caen, and has suggested that commanders of other garrisons use the service of women wherever practical.

Bad men co-operate to get what hey want, and good men are ometimes so good that they are good for nothing. A clergyman only recently said that a woman with the vote was an offense to the Almighty. He said that her mental inferiority was shown by her apparel. At the time he was preaching he had on a gown that was as near a woman's as he could get. If a man is going to criticise women's clothes he ought to keep out of them.—Anna Howard Shaw.

GIRL PATROLLERS NOW IN ACTION

Fifty New York School Girls Will Wage Fight on Dirt in Homes and Streets

In all the importance of blue uniforms, blue caps, badges and little twirling sticks, fifty patrol girls appeared on the east side of New York City for the first time on Saturday, April 1. Their captain, Celia Goldberg, of the Washington Irving High School, marched them about their precinct to show that they are now "on the job," and no more may the slippery banana skin be lightly tossed out of the window, or the elusive rubbish be permitted to slide down the fire escape within sight of their 100 watchful eyes. These fifty girls are endorsed as "intelligent school children of good character, between the ages of twelve and eighteen." They are pledged, first of all, to keep their own homes in sanitary fashion. At stated intervals they will report to the East Side Protective Agency that all the tenants in their circuit have been visited and warned to live according to the health laws.

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NO WONDER WOMAN FARMER LEFT STATE

Michigan Fails to Relieve Homesteader Ousted from Claim—Wyoming Assists in Similar Situation—Congressman Points Moral

"I should think there would have to be ample inducement to offer to citizens of Michigan to go to Wyoming and settle," said Congressman McLaughlin of Michigan in the House last week. A bill was up for the protection of certain land in Wyoming which had been settled on by a young woman from Michigan. The woman had built by mistake on a homestead which could become hers only on an equal exchange of land between Congress and the State of Wyoming. Congressman Mondell, of Wyoming, was backing the necessary bill to that effect. Mr. Mondell declared that the State of Wyoming "was willing to go out of the way in order to aid this young lady in her laudable ambition to secure a home," and he showed himself willing to go out of his way to obtain the necessary co-operation of Congress.

The bill was passed without objection, but during the short discussion Mr. McLaughlin told a story which may perhaps answer his own query as to why a young woman should leave Michigan for Wyoming.

"In my district," he said, as quoted in the Congressional Record, page 6119, "a few years ago a woman settled on a piece of land which she understood from the Land Department was subject to entry as a homestead. She settled and made improvements to the extent of $2,500, as appears by the testimony before the Committee on the Public Lands of this House. The committee accepted that statement on her part and proof she submitted as correct, that she laid out $2,500. Later it became known that an error had been made in the Land Office and the land was not subject to homestead. She lost the land and all she put in, and the Land Office refused to reimburse her in any respect whatever, and in the last session, when a bill for relief came up, I am ashamed to say to this House it was objected to and it was defeated."

In Wyoming the Land Department, the State authorities and Congress were sympathetic with the woman. In Michigan they were not. Can it be that the difference between Wyoming and Michigan is the difference of the ballot?

GIVE MISS FOLEY BIG SEND-OFF

Automobile Parade Starts Her on Southern Trip—Meetings Held in Baltimore

Miss Margaret Foley and Miss Helen Goodnow were given a rousing farewell from the South Station last week, with Miss Rose Bower of South Dakota leading the demonstration with the cornet. An automobile parade escorted them from The Woman's Journal office to the station via the Mayor's office. Mayor Curley gave Miss Foley letters of introduction to the mayors of all the cities she is to visit on her tour of the south and middle west. He left his work to go out of doors to be photographed with the party.

When Miss Bower began a cornet solo in the South Station, crowds of people who were waiting for a train came eagerly to hear, and surrounded the party. She played patriotic airs until the train pulled out amid a mass of waving yellow banners and pennants.

Miss Margaret Foley and Miss Helen Goodnow are meeting with splendid success on their Southern trip for suffrage and the Woman's Journal. Everywhere they are rereceived with enthusiasm and cordially entertained. In a letter to Miss Agnes Ryan, Miss Foley writes from Baltimore:

"Enclosed you will find 22 subscriptions, which I assure you is extremely good, owing to the fact that the weather was impossible (heavy snow-storm all night and all day). My trip opened with a meeting at the Baltimore Women's City Club. I spoke after lunch. Audience not large but enthusiastic, and everyone present who had not seen or read the Journal was anxious to subscribe—which showed the City Club women of Baltimore are very much alive.

"The place of my second meeting was the new headquarters of the E. S. L. of Baltimore. The place is simply beautiful. They had lovely ferns and palms for decorations and served tea. The place was crowded with suffragists and their friends and the president was much pleased. Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, was present and spoke. I spoke for an hour.

"The Suffrage Flier Auto with Mrs. Alice S. Burke and Miss Nell Richardson arrived on time and we all had our pictures taken for the newspapers.

"Mayor Preston was out of the city till April 20. I went with the President, Mrs. Ellicott, to his home and left my letter from Mayor Curley of Boston."

In addition to the dates already announced, Miss Foley has been engaged for a week by the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association and Minnesota Equal Suffrage Association. One of the large Southern State Associations wants her for a month.

VOTERS VIOLATE BALLOT'S USES

Public Affairs Committee of Kansas City Club Demands Immediate Election Scandal Probe

An election scandal in Kansas City, Mo., on April 4 calls attention to the need of a change in municipal politics. The Public Affairs Committee of the Commercial Club demands an investigation. The committee publishes resolutions, saying:

"There have been published in the newspapers of the United States reports to the effect that in the municipal election held in this city on April 4, 1916, there were perpetrated the most deliberate, flagrant and outrageous violations of the sanctity of the ballot, which have occurred in the history of the city.

"The newspaper reports of the actions of the police department will tend to bring shame and disgrace to the law-abiding and law-respecting citizens of Kansas City.

"The Commercial Club of Kansas City stands charged with the duty of making Kansas City a good place to live in, therefore, of seeing that the law is enforced and respected and that the lives, property and freedom of proper action of all the citizens are protected by the agencies for that purpose.

"The Public Affairs Committee of the Commercial Club of Kansas City hereby requests and urges the board of directors of the Commercial Club of Kansas City to demand of the governor of the State an immediate investigation of the charges made in such published statements, and, in the event that the truth of even a portion of the charges against the police department be established, to demand of the governor an immediate investigation of the police department of this city to the end that any recurrence of the actions of yesterday be rendered impossible."

Mr. W. T. Stead's daughter, Estelle, has just taken the place of her brother, who joined the army some time ago, as editor of the Review of Reviews.

In replacing the numbers of public schools in Greater New York by names chosen as appropriate, five or six have been named for prominent women. These vary in period from Vittoria Colonna to Lillie Devereux Blake, and in public service rendered, from Florence Nightingale to Julia Ward Howe.

ILLINOIS WOMEN VOTE TOWNS DRY

Two Hundred Saloons Driven Out by New Voters in Local Option Election

Illinois women voters turned the balance against the saloon in over 200 cases in the local option elections of April 4, says the Chicago Herald of April 5:

"Their most important conquests were the cities of Waukegan, where forty-six saloons were driven out; Moline, where fifty-one saloons were voted out, and Mount Pulaski, where twenty saloons were affected.

"The capture of Moline was a clear victory for the women, as the men rolled up a large majority in favor of the saloons."

The drys won at least one entirely new dry county. Henry County was added to the fifty-three counties now without saloons.

The following wet townships voted dry: Colona, Annawan, Sand Ridge (Fordyce), Waukegan, Avon, Dixon, Brooklyn, Sullivan (Cullom), Mount Pulaski, Grisham (Panama), Hartland, Grafton (Huntley), Richmond, Moline, Andalusia, Coal Valley, Spring Bay, Silver Creek.

The drys held their own in most of the towns which they won two years ago. Among the dry towns that remained dry were Belvidere, Mattoon, Dekalb, Elgin, Batavia, Carlinville, Woodstock, Freeport and Taylorville.

Bloomington township went wet by a majority of 146 out of a vote of 13,000.

The Chicago Herald says editorially:

"As for the record of Illinois women voters on liquor questions it has been 'appalling' in many communities—to liquor dealers. It is quite true that smaller percentages of women vote than of men. But that condition probably exists merely because women have not yet acquired the voting habit. Voting is a new experience for them; it does not seem so much of the day's routine as it does to men. Give the women time!"

INCOME TAX PROTEST

Letter and Form Circulated by Mrs. Robert Adamson, Wife of the Fire Commissioner of New York

Dear Madam:

The Income Tax is now due and payable until June 30. As women have no voice or representation in the Federal Government, all women suffragists should protest against paying this tax, and accompany their certified checks with a written protest against the injustice of Taxation without Representation, which is contrary to the basic principles of our government.

You are strongly urged to make this passive protest.

All information obtained by the Income Tax requirements is absolutely secret, and protected by law, so you will run no risk of making public your personal affairs in thus opportunely striking a blow for suffrage.

Very truly yours,

FORM OF PROTEST

This Tax Is Paid Under Protest by a Woman Taxpayer Because the Government Denies Her the Right of Representation by the Vote.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION IS TYRANNY.

WOMEN'S CULTURE HEAD FOR CAUSE

President Mrs. Ollsheimer Is Suffragist—Leads Ethical Culture Movement

The Women's Conference will play an important part in the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Ethical Culture movement o be held in New York city in May.

The Conference was founded in 1893 for the purpose of co-ordiating the work of the women members of the Society for Ethical Culture. Felix Adler, the head of the Society, believes strongly in the value of women's influence in education, politics, and religion, and has made a strong effort to give the feminine viewpoint every facility for expression in the movement which he directs.

Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, president of the conference, while pointing out that the members are not committed on the question of equal suffrage, says:

"Personally, I am a strong believer in democracy, and there can be no democracy when half of the people are unenfranchised. As a mere matter of justice the women of America should have the ballot, and I think that the men of America are fast coming to a realization of their duty in the matter."

LAST LAUGHS

Mother:—"Young man, don't ever let me catch you kissing my daughter."

Young Man:—"No, ma'am, I won't."—Michigan Gargoyle.

"Snoring, my dear, is the sign of an easy conscience."

"Hubby, there are times when I wish you weren't so contented with your past career."—Detroit Free Press.

Mike:—"Begorra, Pat, but it's a long way from the 33d story to the ground!"

Pat:—"Sure Mike, and ye'll go a lot farther than that if ye fall."—Michigan Gargoyle.

An extreme example of diligence in business was the man who hung in the window a card announcing, "Gone to get married—back in half an hour."—Sunday Magazine.

Mrs. Bessie C. Black bought a mince pie at the delicatessen store of Bernard Rassman and ate a segment. That night Mrs. Black saw the German Crown Prince capture Paris, she heard shells from the huge German ordnance go screeching through the air and burst with deafening roar.

Mrs. Black saw cannon to the left of her, cannon to the right of her, and all were pouring forth a deadly fire. She saw Emperor William capture General Joffre, single-handed. And then, with a regiment of Turkish soldiers, gleaming scimitars aloft, charging directly for Mrs. Black, she woke up.

Mrs. Black examined the remains of the mince pie. In it, she says, she found the war section of a morning newspaper.

She is now suing Rassman and the American Manufacturing and Pastry Company, the alleged maker of the nightmare-producing concoction, for $10,000 damages for the pain she suffered from eating the pie and to reimburse her for moneys expended for medical attendance.—New York Tribune.

He:—"There are two periods in a man's life when he never understands a woman."

She:—"Indeed! And when are they?"

He:—"Before and after marriage."—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

And yet there are still some men who think they understand women well enough to represent them on election day.

A bright girl in a large school applied to her teacher for leave to be absent half a day on a plea that her mother had received a telegram which stated that company was on the way.

"It's my father's half-sister and her three boys," said the pupil anxiously, "and mother doesn't see how she can do without me, because those boys always act so dreadfully."

The teacher referred to her printed list of reasons which justified absence, and asked if her case came under any of them.

"I think it might come under this head, Miss Rules," said the girl, pointing as she spoke to the words "Domestic Afflictions."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.